

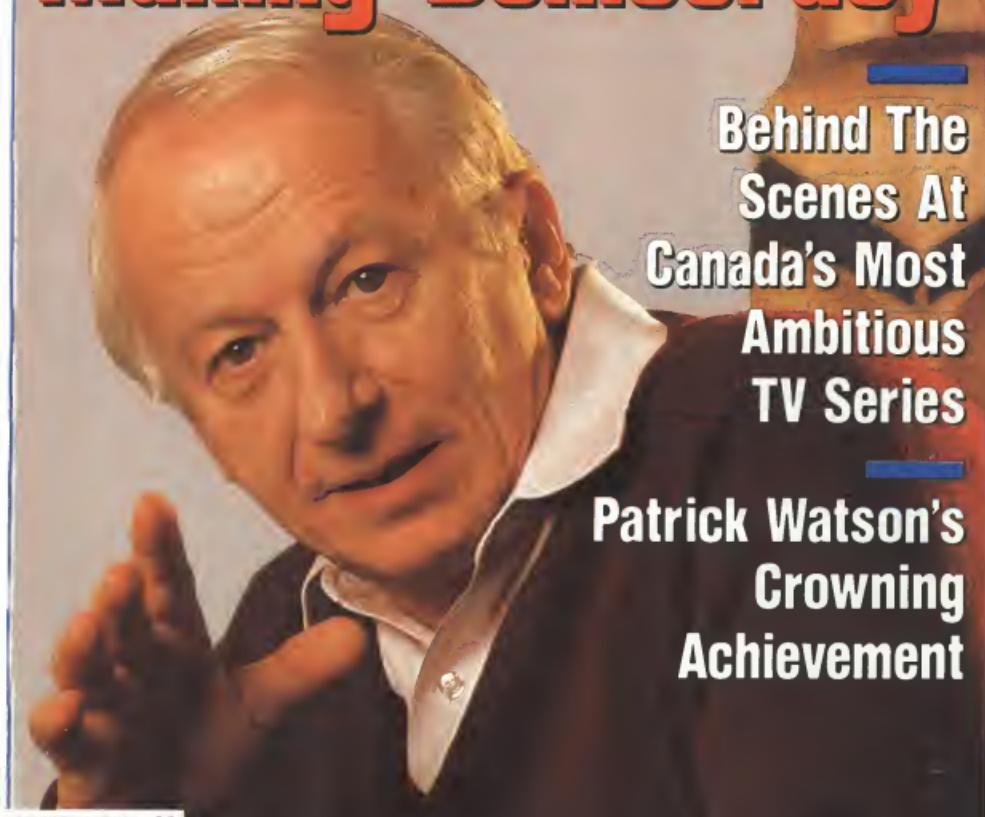
JAPAN
AFTER
HIROHITO

Maclean's

Making 'Democracy'

Behind The
Scenes At
Canada's Most
Ambitious
TV Series

Patrick Watson's
Crowning
Achievement



03



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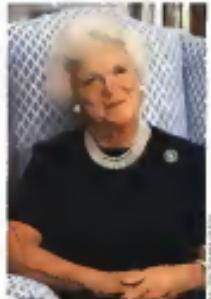


OPENING NOTES

Barbara Bush as trendsetter, Mikhail Gorbachev plans more changes, and Robertson Davies goes to the movies

EXPECTING A FITTING START

During her husband's eight-year tenure as president, Nancy Reagan hosted more than 200 White House luncheons, receptions and state dinners. And through it all, Reagan unashamedly reinforced a reputation as her country's first lady of festivity. But, on Jan. 20, Barbara Bush will become the nation's home-host. Already Washington is abuzz with speculation about one of the best-kept secrets of the incoming administration: what Barbara Bush will wear on Inauguration morning. Her spokeswoman, Sandra Hale, confirmed last week that Bush has looked at models by New York City designers.



Barbara Bush picking a dress

Adela Stojanov, Bill Blass and MacDonalds' Arnold Scaasi. And because official inaugural festivities last four days, fashion experts say that Bush will have a chance to wear the outfit of several designers. But most experts agree that the official inaugural gown will be either red, pink or white, and that the fabric will be silk or velvet—all Bush favorites. At the same time, insiders are predicting that Bush will avoid mimicking Nancy Reagan's choice of a heavily beaded creation for her husband's inauguration in 1981. The bare-shouldered gown, by American designer Adolphe, was so weighted down with beads that the *Senate*, twice— which displays past inaugural dresses—had to rule no donation in 1986 to pay for restoration of the bejeweled outfit. Barbara Bush will carry a lighter burden.

The makings of a breakup

THE KGB—the Soviet secret police—was born about 1917, and it became a reality in 1934. But according to government officials in Washington, plans for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to implement a complete overhaul of the agency last month were interrupted by his emergency return to the Soviet Union after the catastrophic Dec. 7 earthquake in Armenia. Still, the Americans said, they expect that before the spring, Gorbachev will officially endorse his scientists to take over of the KGB's domestic security operations, including the role of watching of political dissidents, and to give them to the police ministry. "The effect, and one state department official, " is to put these internal security troops under firm civilian command." According to another official, the result would be to "reinforce the rule of law" in the U.S.S.R. But, in theory at least,

the change would mean no end to the discredited secret police image of the KGB—even its continued espionage operations outside the Soviet Union continue to produce ample fodder for the imagination of Western newsmen.



Gorbachev: a complete overhaul of the KGB
the change would mean no end to the discredited secret police image of the KGB—even its continued espionage operations outside the Soviet Union continue to produce ample fodder for the imagination of Western newsmen.

A COUNTRY WITH CLASS

Canadians who think of their country as a boring place to live should think again. According to the magazine International Living, Canada is one of the world's three most cultured countries—tied with France and Britain. In making its decision, a four-member editorial team at the Baltimore-based publication looked at such factors as the number of festivals and cultural houses in 100 countries. Afghanistan and Mozambique placed near the bottom of the list. But there, both of those countries were occupied with other things for much of 1988.



Butler: Davies's smile in waiting—and waiting—to be made

LONG ROAD TO THE SILVER SCREEN

Getting Canadian author Robertson Davies's modern Gothic novel, *Polfus Beauvoir*, onto the big screen has proved a success of its own. In 1978, Hollywood director Nicholas Meyer bought the movie rights to the best-selling 1970 novel, the first volume of Davies's *Dejefield Trilogy*. For the next decade, he tried without success to sell his adaptation of the book to several producers. Then, in 1988, Canadian screenwriter Rick Butler asked Meyer to let him write a new

script. When Butler presented his script nine months later, Meyer said that he did not like it. Scrapped Butler. "The smartest thing he did during our meeting was to close the office door," Eventually, Butler raised the money to buy the movie rights from Meyer—the \$300,000 Toronto-based Centaur-Globe Corp has offered to finance production, and details are not yet final. Clearly, the odds against screen versions of *Dejefield* stand at this century are considerable.

An animated response

Drawings for animated films predicted more than 40 years ago by the National Film Board of Canada are becoming collector's items in the land where Walt Disney and his staff perfected the art of the movie cartoon. According to Mike Gild, an expert on animation history in Fremont, Calif., many Canadian works are among "the major breakthroughs" in the field of animation art. Gild includes the work of Norman McLaren and Radford-Canada's Frederic Back—who was Guest of Honour at the 1988 Annecy International Animation Festival. The odds against screen versions of *Dejefield* stand at this century are considerable.



Achille Lauro creating uncertainty

Trying to stop terror

After terrorists hijacked Pan Am Flight 821 en route to Paris on Dec. 4, 1985, the U.S. State Department offered a \$300,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the men who had engineered the attack. Since then, department officials have offered rewards totaling to five other terrorist sets aimed at U.S. targets—including the Oct. 7, 1985, hijacking of the Achille Lauro and the case of Tammie. But for the last year, no one has come forward with information in any of the incidents. Frustrated, State department officials decided to try a new tack—offering a \$600,000 reward for information about terrorist acts still in the planning stages. According to department spokesman Peter Galley, the new scheme aims "to disrupt their activities and to increase uncertainty among terrorist groups, and increase anxiety among the public." Galley added that the department's intelligence generic "warning pointers to its embassies and representations around the world" after the new reward for information that ends in the prevention of terrorist acts. But only two hours after Galley announced the program on Dec. 31, terror struck again, when a bomb exploded Pan Am flight 821 over the skies of Scotland—killing 110.

THE QUALITIES OF LIFE

Many Canadians strongly proclaim their city as Canada's answer to Manhattan. Residents of Vancouver boast of their city's unparalleled scenery. But the factors for overall quality of life among 10 selected cities, according to a recent study at Ontario's University of Guelph, leading to Calgary, Victoria, Vancouver, a pastoral town in northern British Columbia, the nation's cities based on such factors as climate, air pollution and crime rates. Overall, Guelph was best; West Coast, with Vancouver, Edmonton and Winnipeg, falling into place behind Calgary. Five Ontario cities came next; with St. Catharines in fifth place, followed by Toronto, London, Ottawa and Hamilton. Halifax took last place. Of West young men—but step in Calgary.

CASHING IN ON GLASNOST

As president of Seabec 2 Group Corp., a trading company based in Toronto, Boris Rabinovitch, the pretentious Soviet leader Mihail Gorbachev's opposite to Western investment, is off to a good start. Since 1985—the year before Gorbachev became a household word—Seabec has marketed Asian-made electronic goods to the U.S.S.R. and has worked

with a number of Russian organizations to develop tourism in Moscow. But Rabinovitch is evidently not one to leave future success to chance, and last fall he convened a well-planned Soviet official to be co-chairman of Seabec's new consulting arm, Asia Ventures Ltd. According to Seabec vice-president Russell Vasson, Group Account director of the Montreal-based Institute of U.S.A. and Canadian Studies, will act "in an advisory capacity" with the firm. The male interviewee could prove valuable.



Boris Rabinovitch getting inside information



They've come a long way, Maggie

BY BARBARA AMIEL

It was 13 years ago, almost to the day, that Macmillan's sent me to England to write a story on the British disease. The expectant class granted me when I turned a delivery strike had prevented my team from getting into the shops, the *postmen's* issue had blocked the newspapers; half of London's tube and bus system was at a standstill. It reminded me a lot of my London childhood after the war when the power cuts had us all huddling around candles and listening to crystal radios.

In 1957, you couldn't get around London for foreign journalists staring at pocket lenses and scribbling notes about the latest "industrial action." There was a substantial industry going the other way, as well. John O'Sullivan, now editor of the US *conservatively* sympathetic *National Review*, was working for Britain's *Daily Telegraph* newspaper at the time. He was travelling across America as a tour sponsored by the U.S. Industrial Council Educational Foundation. Its purpose, one supposes, was to teach the American middle classes of the evils of militant socialism. "No, sir," he remembers nostalgically. "The British disease can cause, too, can it? I gave that speech once a night. It seems that time in a way. There was always something to write about."

The Lady has dons it, of course. The nation is more or less and we all know Britain as an open society, as openly mobile as possible under the watchful eye of Margaret Thatcher and her "handing partner," in one comment in *The Guardian*. Infectiously described the awesome spectacle of the grime minister in full flight.

It is ironic, of course, that Thatcher may exceed the foreign and domestic policy of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, but as a woman she cannot get a membership in a single one of the Tory establishment clubs. The splendid dining rooms of White's, Sotheby's, Bonhams or Turf are not available to receive her as a guest. If anything demonstrates how singularly beside the poor are all those great so-called human

that the schools are teaching their children.

All the same, Thatcher cannot lie to herself about the importance her own work has always played in her life. The daughter of a Midland grocer who was active in local politics, Margaret Eilda Roberts was 28 years old and a qualified assistant cleaner when she married Denis Thatcher. But her marriage was not allowed to get in the way of her political ambitions. In the first year, she was born, smoking live like a qualified barrister as well as a chorister, a professor that she thought would aid her parliamentary career.

When with enable efficiency she managed to have twin a year, and a half after her marriage, she put her mother down for the final low rent flat from her hospital bed like children were raised by a man, and then sent to boarding schools. They were six years old when Thatcher was a star in Parliament in 1959, and she has been the MP for the north London suburb of Finchley ever since. Thatcher may preach the piety of the mother in raising children, but I wonder whether there is no woman in the Western world who illustrates the superstitious myth better.

In the end, of course, the personal life of Margaret Thatcher proves absolutely nothing about the rightness or wrongness of her general theories about the role of women in society. Had she based policy on her own personal experience, she would be advocating full-time jobs for all. If her own experience in the upbringing of children were to be standardized, one could only conclude that to bring up two children drop-free and stress-free well for the British ideal of packing kids off and keeping them near and not heard.

But, a decade after Thatcher began her rule of the British disease, one thing is clear. What she has done, successfully, is complete the transformation of Great Britain as a more complete way than even Queen Victoria might have contemplated. Queen Elizabeth II and Mrs. Thatcher stand together, the two indomitable ladies in the tent, after a long, long road took a last stretch, at which 24 people died when their boat capsized and became tangled in with London, the prime minister went down to the rotted audience lines to examine the wreckage, then talked to some of the survivors in the hospital.

When one of the British newspapers ran a headline noting that Thatcher and the Duke of York had both visited the injured, it caused under close scrutiny by parents. It was duly pointed out by various commentators that probably did. But the Queen should always be mentioned ahead of the prime minister when she was applauding the national cause over a tragedy. However, they explained, perhaps when it was a senior member of the Royal Family, Britain's second queen might be mentioned first.

It may be America that coined the slogan "You've come a long way, baby," but, boy, those brazen, brazen, liberated women in North America don't hold half as much sway as Britain's champion of standing power.

Thatcher has done what Marxism could never achieve: made the upper classes irrelevant without bloodshed

rights committee to get open membership in private clubs, is the achievement of Margaret Thatcher. She has done what Marxism could never achieve: made the upper classes irrelevant to power without bloodshed or legislative coercion.

At the same time, it is said that Thatcher is not comfortable with the levity operation of a woman's place. From a purely ideological point of view her status is understandable: the most important role a woman can play in society, according to Thatcherism, is to raise a family and cultivate home. Thatcher has an almost identical belief, possibly coincident, in the safety of a woman to instill and reinforce values in the home. She has fought very hard to increase the power of parents, allowing them, for example, to participate in the running of schools in a very direct fashion. Under the new Education Act, parents will be able to vote on whether or not they wish their school to continue under the auspices of local government or whether they would prefer to have it become an independent school funded directly by central government. This is an attempt to give parents a choice of schools when they are classified with students, curriculum or the sort of values

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STORMY WEATHER

**OPPOSITION TO
MEECH LAKE HAS
LED MANITOBA'S
GARY FILMON
INTO DANGEROUS
POLITICAL WATERS**

Last August, after successfully steering his minority government through its first three months in power, Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon told friends that the Meech Lake constitutional accord was "simply not an issue" in his province's politics. But questions over language rights and often-stirring debates with Ottawa see waves throughout Manitoba's history—and they are easily accounted just one month later, one day after Quebec's Dec. 16 decision to restrict English-language rights in that province. Filmon included Meech Lake to the top of Manitoba's political agenda with a dramatic decision to withdraw his government's support for the deal. In doing so, his political fate is now tied to his ability to negotiate his way out of it through Canada's federal government's dispute. Manitoba initially greeted the move as a clever stroke heading an issue at a way that could help him win a majority government in an early election. At the same time, Filmon also has dealt a severe blow to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's carefully nurtured constitutional deal, which is now sinking in a gorgée of language hostilities and provincial political impotencies.

The latest chapter in national unity broke with unexpected boldness. Filmon's decision to withdraw the Meech Lake resolution from the Manitoba assembly resulted from Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa's new law, announced on Dec. 13, which bars the use of language other than French by outdoor commercial signs at that province. But the Supreme Court of Canada, in a ruling on Quebec's previous language law three days earlier, had declared such a restriction to be unconstitutional. As a result,



Filmon risking the wrath of Ottawa and the three other western premiers

Bourassa had to invoke the so-called notwithstanding clause of the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms to exempt the Quebec legislature from the court's pronouncements for five years. That decision was appealed to the Supreme Court, provided signs are not used in some areas, including Cree-speaking communities.

The backlash against Bourassa was perfectly fierce in Manitoba, which has endured its own social and political convulsions over interdenominational rights.

In September, the Superior Court ruled that the province was obliged to provide services in French to its francophone minority. Four years later, Howard Pawley, then the still-premier of Manitoba, bowed to the court's ruling, ordering the provision of bilingual services in government departments and Crown corporations. As a result, many Manitobans reacted angrily to what they saw as a similar decision by Bourassa to limit a Supreme Court decision and restrict the use of English.

Manitoba's attitude toward Meech Lake is crucial because only that province and New Brunswick have yet set aside the accord, which ends the option of all 10 provinces and the federal government to go into effect as scheduled in June 1990. In withdrawing his support, Filmon said that he was convinced that the accord of formal inadequate protection for linguistic minorities. But the striking back at Bourassa, and not only because Manitoba's anger against Quebec has also damaged opposition Liberal Leader Lester Pearson's major initiative, left strains against Filmon's support for Meech Lake intact.

In Manitoba, the Conservative government now holds only 24 of the seats in the 57-seat legislature, compared with 21 for the Liberals and 12 for Gary Usher's New Democrats. Both opposition parties oppose Meech Lake. And many observers say that they see Filmon's decision to drop his support for Meech Lake as merely a cynical short-term political tactic aimed at winning a majority in a future election—not one rooted in philosophical or legal objections to the pact. Constitutional questions were never at the top of our agenda as a

government," acknowledged Filmon, an engineer and businessman by training.

Now, Filmon has raised occurring the words of the Prime Minister and of the three other western premiers—will their attorney general then appeal to the court to overturn Manitoba's Meech Law? and the 10-year deadline of the day after of the amendments to the 1982 Constitution Act is April 1991, at the government's request on March 16 in the Gaspé Hills. The principal aim is to bring Quebec, which did not sign the 1982 agreement, into the Constitution, and, among other things, the second world give Quebec status as a "distinct society." It would also increase some provincial powers, including their influence in the appointment of senators and Supreme Court justices.

Last week the Manitoba premier appeared to re-entertain his position even further by broadening his opposition to Meech Lake. In an interview with Maclean's, Filmon said that he also withdrew his support for the accord because of new doubts about the legal application of making Quebec a distinct society. That clause has come under review recently ever since Bourassa declared that if Meech Lake had been effected, the distinct society provision would have allowed him to pass a new language law without resorting to the amending-clause provisions of the charter. Said Filmon: "Distinct society" is being given a different interpretation in Quebec than it is at the rest of Canada."

But political opponents charge that Filmon, who became premier in May 1988, has no closer basis for his objections beyond the minority language issue because of what they call his lack of credibility on that subject. One Leader-Door, for one, and that the Tories' own record on minority rights could have left them open to challenges on the language issue. The question when, Pawley stated by the Supreme Court decision, had provided French speakers in Manitoba especially opposed those measures, said Boer. "It's in NDP blood that all over the floor for our support of French-language rights."

Now, with Filmon apparently stalling away from the language issue, he may also be taking the Meech Lake debate onto more palatable political ground—notably by pressuring Western Canadian dealers for Senate reform. All four western premiers endorse the idea of an elected Senate, with increased power in the legislative process and equal representation for all provinces, because it would accredit western influence in Ottawa. Still, Filmon said that he remains unsure whether Meech Lake's spending formula—which would require the support of all 10 provinces to ratify the Senate rather than the current requirement of seven provinces—makes Senate reform more possible or less possible.

Filmon's indecision over the amending formula underscores what friends and advisers

National Notes

FOULDED BEACHES

Voluntarily or unwillingly, 200 lbs of Mackenzie Island's west coast beach has been washed up on the shorelines—broken mud and remnants of dead seals—after a ruptured U.S. barge washed ashore. Fisheries officials also plan to test shellfish for possible contamination. Huge oil slicks still floated offshore from the spill, which happened when a tugboat towing the barge collided with it in heavy seas off Washington state on Dec. 22.

ARMED IN MONTREAL

Investigators concluded that a Dec. 30, 1987, at the Montreal headquarters of the English rights group Alliance Quebec was the result of arson. Spokesmen for the organization were critical of the Quebec government for creating what they said was a hostile climate in the province.

CHANGING THE POLICE

Ontario Provincial Police charged one Peel Regional Police officer with manslaughter and another with aggravated assault as a connection with the Dec. 8 death of a Mississauga teenager, Michael Wade Lawson, 17, who shot in the head while driving a stolen car.

MISSING AT SEA

The U.S. Coast Guard said a man's body was found in the search for the Canadian and an American aboard a boat missing since Dec. 30 off the Caribbean island of St. Vincent.

CHALLENGE REJECTED

A Federal Court of Canada judge dismissed a challenge to Canada's new environmental legislation determining permanent sites. Justice William McMurtry ruled that existing refugee claimants in one hearing to establish their case did not contravene the Constitution.

REFUGEE EXPELLED

Canadian Paul, a 23-year-old refugee claimant from India, was ordered deported from Canada in what was believed to be the first such ruling under the new and tougher refugee regulations that went into effect on Jan. 1.

ACID RAIN CONTROLS

Toronto-based Inco Ltd. and Falconbridge Ltd. submitted plans to the Ontario government to cut sulfur dioxide emissions by 60 per cent at their smelting plants in Sudbury, Ont., within five years. Environment Canada said that the measures, which comply with the provincial acid rain program, will help Ottawa in the fight for tougher U.S. controls.

dispute as his incompetence on constitutional issues. "Gary has a lot of learning to do on the historical content of the issue," said one friend. "He is not used to testing at the global stage—and he's afraid of an audience like that." Indeed, Flaison is reluctant to articulate his constitutional views, saying that "anyone who wants to go to the provinces [about Meech] is to stay in the right direction." And although he condemned Bourassa for "destroying a Supreme Court ruling," he refused to criticize the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta, which in 1986 passed new laws to replace others that, according to a Supreme Court ruling, would have required them to franchise their laws into French.

The power may also be handicapped by the absence of trusted advisers schooled in the often-acrimonious world of Canadian constitutional politics. "There is not a set of advisers who are experienced in federal-provincial affairs; there is Gary surrounded with a team that is very good, but it is not very good," said one Manitoba Tory. And Flaison's strongest links with federal Tories are to party organizers—such as Hugh Segal—rather than policy advisers. Some Manitoba Tories add that the premier's poor personal relationship with National Health Minister Dale Egg, the senior Manitoba minister in the MacLennan cabinet, may also contribute to his distance from the party. Flaison, who became the provincial Tory leader in 1983, spent most of his time in opposition fighting off internal challenges to his leadership and, according to some of his friends, is still angry over

federal

history-besotted development funds that saw him through the province's financial crisis. But Flaison "has been more focused on trying to take our nation [Manitoba] back than on [the economy]. In fact, some Flaison sources said that it might be Flaison's political advantage

training her most potent political issue, and Cartier may wonder if Gauthier will fight all night.

Still, a quick grab for power would have clashed with Cartier's carefully developed image as a leader who practices politics without cynicism. "Scheer's appeal is that she appears to be almost unpolitical," said Morris Kaufman, president of the Manitoba Liberal party—which also sits in the province's federal Liberal organization. "Her last ascent as federal MP was marked by a series of gaffes—'but morally,' some of Cartier's sources have remarked that "incredibly her decision to accept controversial right-wing MP Gilles Riché into the Liberal caucus when he abandoned the Tories and increased the Liberals' seat total in the legislature to 21." "I know it has been a check in my agenda," Cartier acknowledged last week. "But I welcomed Gilles solely because he opposed Meech Lake."

Cartier recently recognizes that Flaison's last-musée turnaround on Meech Lake will force the Liberals to broaden their attacks on

speculation a year ago that Top wanted his

to be governed as challenging Macleay. The reason: halting anti-Ottawa resentment in Manitoba over such issues as the awarding in October, 1986, of the CF-18 fighter-plane maintenance contract to a Montreal firm rather than Winnipeg's British Aerospace Ltd. On November 14 federal ministers, the cabinet, Latimer and, of course, November editor-in-chief Wolfgang-based political guru Argos Kroll. "The strong stand on Meech Lake should help Flaison defuse the cry that he is a wimp."

Clearly, Flaison's future hangs on Meech Lake but left Manitoba Transportation officials bashed their prospects for a majority. Sad Juan Sesma, a Winnipeg accountant and one of Flaison's advisers, "Gary has taken away 40 per cent of Cartier's agenda. Now we will see what has left." But Flaison's dilemma is curious not so much about Meech Lake: his position is that he may have to demonstrate to Manitoba that he has won concessions from Macleay before he can support the second option in the future. Said political scientist William Steele of the University of Manitoba: "In the long run, Flaison's Meech Lake position may be an unpromised grenade. Without a well-defined constitutional position of his own, he is going to have to get accommodations to the cost or to some concession from Macleay. And that will not be easy." When Flaison meets with the other two ministers of an interim session in Ottawa, one expects that he will determine the next few months whether he will give his frankest assessment of just how difficult that will be.

BRUCE WALLACE with DOUG SMITH in
Winnipeg

the minority Tory government. "We need new policies and issues of our own," she said, citing concern for the elderly as a possible priority area.

But potentially the most explosive problem for Manitoba Liberals is the rapidly and publicly醙itated hostility between Cartier and Ugo Arseny, the powerful federal Winnipeg MP (Responsible). The described Arseny as her second choice, before Jean Chrétien, as the an-just-reduced mandate to replace federal leader John Turner. Ted Kudremik, Bob Brisco and Lloyd are determined politicians who are accustomed to doing everything by themselves. Our job is to make sure that [Arseny] do not become big lights," having led Manitoba's Liberals out of the political wilderness.

Cartier now faces a daunting challenge: ensuring that Flaison's new stand against Meech Lake does not result in a Tory majority in the next provincial election.

B.W.



CARTIER suddenly discovered her major issue

Opening with a bang

An eventful first week in the free trade era

The products sound innocuous enough—but wood and plywood may, in fact, provide the first test of just how well the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement will serve Canadian interests. Last week, just days after the FTA went into effect on Jan. 1, Ottawa imposed a temporary ban on the shipment of two timber-based disagreements over the quality of U.S. plywood and the definition of wood for tariff purposes—through the accord's dispute-settlement mechanism. Declared Jim McMillen, minister of state for international trade: "If we solve the problems through that process, it will show that the agreement is working."

The government faced other year difficulties as well. American pack producers asked the Commerce Department to begin an investigation of possible Canadian pork subsidies. The outcome could eventually lead to a tariff on Canadian pork exports to the United States. At a border crossing near Buffalo, N.Y., U.S. customs officers said that they would begin classifying certain types of Canadian blended sugar—imported with other products, most commonly food coloring—as pure sugar. Because Canadian sugar producers have always filled the quota that the United States imposes on pure sugar imports, the action would mean that in Canada, nevertheless, federal officials claimed was Ottawa not the previous year's language in American legislation under the FTA, had to be reimposed by 1990. And federal officials also warned among themselves over what Canadian experts should be used to resolve future Canada-U.S. trade disputes—and fielded complaints from American officials over how much those arbiters should be paid.

Under the dispute-settlement terms of the FTA, these experts would be called to sit on panels made up of two Canadians, two Americans and a fifth member acceptable to both sides. The panels will be convened to settle individual trade problems. Canadian officials had recommended panelists \$600 a day for their services. But, last week, U.S. officials insisted on a maximum of \$375 (U.S.)—about \$80—a-day, the rate that U.S. judges use for working on similar panels. In the end, the American-preserved Canadian officials accepted the U.S. rates.

Both Canada and the United States have to come two routes of pacification—one to concentrate exclusively on disputes over measures taken to control subsidies and low-cost imports, the second to deal with more other disputes arising from the FTA. On Dec. 26, after reports of a disagreement over measures

"that must not become a political thing and it won't." The panels should not be a threat of providing people with goodies."

With Canada's decision to seek a resolution of the plywood and wood disputes, American firms may find themselves being targeted on early notice. Under the FTA, the two countries have 90 days to resolve the problems themselves. If they fail, another 30 days to deal with them through the newly established Canada-U.S. Trade Commission, made up of top trade officials of both countries. If those efforts are unsuccessful, a panel will be convened to deal with the disputes.

Both disputes involve technical standards. For two decades, Canadian officials refused to approve large-grade U.S. plywood for use in Canada on the grounds that it was weakened by large, closely spaced knots. Washington responded by putting a 10-per-cent tariff on imported Canadian plywood. In the case of wood, the two countries differ over how to measure the amount of wood in garments for tariff purposes. But several veteran trade economists and the two disputing parties should be relatively ready to settle. See me tomorrow. "See," says Terrell, "we wanted to start with a few solvable issues in the early stages. That way we can say, 'See, the system is working.'"

Indeed, the federal government is pushing forward on the dual theme. Last week, Ontario Premier David Peterson announced that he would refuse to comply with the province's obligation to eliminate its provincial gas tax by 1990. "We are looking for ways to end a contradiction." In return, the province added, he is asking for federal compensation for Ontario's wine and grape industries, which are expected to suffer under the FTA. Meanwhile, U.S. officials are expected to challenge certain Canadian regulations such as those on oil and bitumen labeling. As those challenges emerge, they will provide a clear test of how Canada will fare in the new era of free trade.

TERESA TEFERICO and MARC CLARKE in Ottawa with MARY MACDONALD in Toronto



KELLERER: federal disagreements over木製品

between Finance Minister Michael Wilson and International Trade Minister John Crosbie. Ottawa announced the first costar. Many trade experts believed Canadian officials had never mentioned paying \$600 a day for their services. But, last week, U.S. officials insisted on a maximum of \$375 (U.S.)—about \$80—a-day, the rate that U.S. judges use for working on similar panels. In the end, the American-preserved Canadian officials accepted the U.S. rates.

An officials last week prepared to finalize the

OUT OF THE WILDERNESS

The advice from a long-time friend and senior political confidant was blunt: "Get for power." James Gauthier told Manitoba Liberal Leader Bruce Cartier on the days following the provincial election last April 16. They Leader Gauthier had just won a minority victory, and Gauthier, a sometime principal minister to former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, urged the Liberal leader—who had taken her party from on seats to 26 in the 57-seat legislature—to strike a deal with the third-place Newfie and form a government. "I just laughed at [Jesse's] suggestion and told her that our reasons had to lead to that if we try around the legislature, then slowly we'd start to see how to become coherent minorities," Cartier recalled last week. But now Flaison has withdrawn his support for the Meech Lake accord, per-

Calgary power play

The Czechoslovak hockey star who stayed behind

The dream of a lucrative National Hockey League contract was over the preserve of young North Americans—but no longer. On Jan. 2, hours after his team won its three-nation, 25-game Black Tournament for midget-hockey teams in Calgary, Czechoslovak's Peter Nedved, the top scorer of the event, claimed political asylum at a local news station. "I want to remain here so that you not be disappointed in me," the 17-year-old star cap-

pants expressed dismay over the teenager's actions. From his home at Liberec, 90 km northeast of Prague, Jiríšek Nedved issued an impassioned plea for his son to return home. And Czechoslovakian officials in Ottawa urged Nedved to reconsider his wish to stay in Canada. "Nedved breached his obligations to his team," said Karel Zábrana, counselor at the Czechoslovakian Embassy. "Certainly his family supporters are not happy. And we think his parents should have a say in this."

Under Czechoslovakian law, Nedved's parents have control over their son until he turns 18. Indeed, Czechoslovakian officials had last week that they may fly Nedved's father and mother, Soňa, to Calgary in time to visit their son and convince him to return to Czechoslovakia. They also asked Canadian immigration officials to consider Nedved's case carefully. But Canada's immigration laws make no distinction for age in deportation cases, and in Calgary local immigration manager Bill Landau said that Nedved's status would not be decided until he was interviewed again this week. "We won't force him to talk to his parents," Landau said. "He would only refuse. He would have to decide for himself."

At the beginning of this year's midget season, there were 30 Czechoslovakian players in the NHL, according to the NHL's impressive roster. Nedved, however, attracted attention with a stellar showing in the adult tournament—he had 16 goals and seven assists in seven games—but he still may not be ready for the demanding level of play in the NHL. "He showed a lot of potential," said Cliff Fletcher, general manager of the Calgary Flames. "He has all the skills—passing, shooting and especially on the ice. He is a fine young hockey player—but he still has a ways to go." And, at 17 years old, it remained to be seen where Nedved would further develop his skills.

The young Czechoslovakian hockey player faced a difficult choice: whether to bow to pressure from his country and family and return home—or pursue the big-league, North American dream.



Nedved marries parents versus the big-league dream

ice took his distraught father, Jaroslav, a hockey coach in Czechoslovakia, in a statement released by the Calgary Herald. The six-foot two-inch, 165-kilogram Nedved was signed last summer by members of Calgary's exuberant Czechoslovakian community who had wanted a local addition. But his raw power may overshadow all international trade between his parents and the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Ottawa—nowhere and Canadian immigration officials and talent-hungry North American hockey teams on the other.

Nedved is not eligible to play for the NHL until he turns 18 this December. But, last week, he defected from one of the 14 teams in the junior Western Hockey League—which can take players aged 16 to 20 and regularly supplies players to the NHL—and that they wanted to sign Nedved. At the same time, though, Czechoslovakian officials and Nedved's

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GUNNING FOR GADHAFI

THE U.S. SHOOTS DOWN TWO LIBYAN JETS AND CLAIMS THAT TRIPOLI WILL SOON MAKE CHEMICAL WEAPONS

President Ronald Reagan, a mere fortnight from retirement, seemed determined last week to bid his eight-year presidency with a bang. For the fourth time he took office in January, 1981, his old war against Libyan leader Muammar Gadhafi flared into open conflict. U.S. jets, in a series of a 1981 incident, shot down two Libyan warplanes over the Mediterranean. American officials claimed that their pilots fired in self-defense and denied that their actions had led to the U.S. shootdown of Libya's Pan Am 103. But the two sides were equally divided over the circumstances of the shootdown, and the two Libyan planes were never recovered.

The aircraft carrier Kennedy (above) Gadhafi's warning that Libya would "meet challenge with challenge."



The U.S.-Libyan shootdown occurred just days before the start of an international conference on the future issue of chemical weapons. The former members of 140 countries began talks in Paris on Jan. 7 to discuss ways of enforcing an increasingly ignored 1985 Geneva Protocol that banned the use of mustard and nerve gases—weapons that, according to Washington, Libya will soon be able to make. Speculation that the United States was placing military action to destroy the suspect Libyan plant

was fuelled by Reagan's refusal last month to rule out the use of force, and the deployment of a fresh U.S. naval battle group to the Mediterranean. It was also triggered by U.S. anger over the Dec. 21 bombing of Pan American World Airways Flight 103, in which a Palestinian terrorist group known to be supported by Gadhafi is a prime suspect. And while most observers clearly doubted that Washington would strike and after the five-day Panem conference was over, at least 10,000 persons in the region remained hopeful.

Meanwhile, the 15-member UN Security Council met in New York City to consider Libya's complaint over the midweek shooting. The Soviet government, viewing its "adjudication" as the U.S. action, instructed its delegates to support Libya's position and secured votes to back a resolution condemning the United States. Other Committee and nonaligned council members were expected to follow suit. The cause is almost equally divided between Western nations on the one hand, and those of the Communist and nonaligned groups on the other. As a result, Canada—in the first week of

its two-year term as a nonpermanent council member—seized upon it as a pivotal role in the debate. A Canadian "no" vote would be of considerable symbolic importance to Washington, which would clearly prefer to prevail by a majority vote rather than by using its veto as a permanent member of the council.

Last week's initial encounter pitted two Soviet-backed Libyan MiG-23 fighters, flying cover for the mercenary crews John F. Kennedy over international waters some 800 miles northeast of the suspect chemical factory. After the two Libyan planes had been destroyed by U.S. air strikes, the Americans, Libya's ally, insisted that they had been sent to a previously untargeted attack while an unnamed reconnaissance mission. For U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci, maintaining that the F-14s "spared" Libya in response to the "clear hostile intent" of the Libyans—and after taking even such drastic measures to avoid a confrontation.

In an attempt to坐化 the issue, the Pentagon released a dramatic videotape of the skirmish, taken from an automatic camera on one of the U.S. jets. A print made from the tape showed what a Pentagon spokesman said were four missiles under a wing of one of the Libyan planes. The U.S. spokesman confirmed the U.S. contention that the American pilots reportedly tried to avoid a confrontation. Despite Libya's never mentioning Gadhafi's claim that the U.S. jets had been shot down, the American pilots reportedly tried to avoid a confrontation. Despite Libya never mentioning Gadhafi's claim that the U.S. jets had been shot down, the American pilots reportedly tried to avoid a confrontation.

In a Western Europe, only Britain appeared willing to accept the full U.S. version of the shootdown, and Washington's insistence that Gadhafi will soon have the capability to manufacture chemical weapons. But the French, Italian, Spanish and Greek governments all

sparred over whether to use the word "suspect."

Gadhafi also denied any link in his between the U.S.-sponsored daylight and U.S. cameras over the chemical factory, which has been built with the help of foreign experts—and which the Libyans insist will manufacture only harmless pharmaceuticals. Said White House deputy spokesman Rebeca Pepeleas of the shootdown: "We consider the incident closed."

Most foreign governments, however, clearly thought otherwise. In addition to Libya's demands for a Security Council debate—and Gadhafi's warning that he would "meet challenge with challenge"—the Soviets hinted that the incident could spur the improving climate between the superpowers. In spite of the antagonism and threats leveled from the Kremlin over the past years, Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov accused the Americans of "moral terrorism."

Meanwhile, Arab leaders closed ranks around Gadhafi despite his widespread popularity among them. Yasir Arafat, chairman of the PLO—with which the Reagan administration opened talks last month about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict—said that the incident "will affect negatively the Middle East peace process." And as official of the Saudi Arabian government, which has close ties with Washington, declared that he was "profoundly disturbed by this act" and affirmed the kingdom's "solidarity with the Libyan people."

In Western Europe, only Britain appeared willing to accept the full U.S. version of the shootdown, and Washington's insistence that Gadhafi will soon have the capability to manufacture chemical weapons. But the French, Italian, Spanish and Greek governments all



expressed varying degrees of skepticism about the suspect factory—and about what Wednesday's air strike. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher insisted that there was no proof. U.S. diplomats from Britain, Indonesia, Chile and South Africa told newspaper reporters that a web of European and Japanese firms selling chemicals equipment and expertise to Libya.

But while attention was focused on Gadhafi's chemical plant as the salient cause of last week's U.S.-Libyan clash, some observers saw the destruction of Pan Am Flight 103, with the loss of 270 lives, mostly Americans, as an equally potent factor for U.S. action. Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal has his headquarters in Libya, and terrorism experts agree that his group, the Patriarch Revolutionary Council, is one of the two leading suspect as the bombing, the other is the London-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Reporters point out that the last major U.S. strike against Libya—when American jets bombed Tripoli in 1986—followed a wave of anti-American terrorist attacks. Said Brian Mandel, professor of international relations at Ottawa's Carleton University: "The American public wants to be reassured that its president is taking every step to get to the source of international trouble." Yet other Middle East specialists insisted that the chemical plant was the only cause of heightened U.S. diplomatic and military activity against Libya. Said University of Toronto political scientist Justice Souter: "It doesn't think [that] most of the Pan Am jet is connected in any way with Libya."

Like many other analysts, Sison maintained that the latest crisis caused by the U.S. warships against the chemical factory had led to Libya's expectation of an attack—and a consequent牙牙 reaction by U.S. pilots. And, according to him, from the U.S. navy's perspective, was the memory of the late of the U.S. frigate Stark, which failed to respond quickly when approached by an Iraqi plane firing 27 American. Last week, after U.S. pilots took more aggressive action against incoming Libyan planes, the question was whether the Reagan-Gadhafi feud would erupt into further violence.

JONATHAN DERNER with PETER LEWIS in
JERUSALEM; ERIC SALTER in Paris
CHEMICAL WARFARE IN NORTHWEST AFRICA: WILLIAM LOWTHROP
in Washington, ANTHONY WILSON in Paris
and MALEY MOORE in Moscow

World Notes

PAN AM MEMORIAL

While negotiations continued to probe the bounds of Pan Am Flight 103, a large memorial service was held in Lockerbie, Scotland, on the 270 victims. But in London, 100s and British newspapers focused instead on a web of European and Japanese firms selling chemicals equipment and expertise to Libya.

RIGGERS CONFERENCE

President Ronald Reagan approved U.S. participation in a human rights conference in Moscow in 1981, only an improvement in the Soviet Union's human rights record. The decision is expected to overcome a major obstacle to the renewal of talks aimed at reducing conventional arms in Europe.

DISMISSED CHARGES

U.S. prosecutor Lawrence Walsh asked a federal district court to dismiss the two central Iran-Contra charges against Oliver North, star CIA intelligence agent, backed by President Ronald Reagan, blocked the disclosure of classified information necessary for his case.

INDIAN EXECUTIONS

Sikh extremists shot and killed 14 Hindus in Pondicherry at an apparent response to the hanging of Sarwan Singh and Kahan Singh, two Sikhs convicted in the 1984 assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

EGYPTIAN JUSTICE

An attorney of Egypt's late president Gamal Abdel Nasser returned to Cairo from London to stand trial. The nephew and Nasser's eldest son, Khalid—who is an anti-Soviet in Europe—is among the accused members and associates of the "Egypt's Revolution" group that claimed responsibility for killing two British Royal Air Force personnel in 1983 and 1986.

BALKANS ROWS OUT

Michael Dukakis, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate in November's U.S. presidential election, announced that he would not seek re-election as governor of Massachusetts in 1990. Dukakis did not rule out another run at the White House.

SAHARAN PEACE VALKS

Leaders of the Polisario Front, fighting Morocco for the independence of Western Sahara, flew to Mauritania to meet with King Hassan as the first official contact since the desert war began nearly 13 years ago. In August, both sides agreed to let Western Saharan decide their fate by referendum, but plans for the vote have not been worked out.

Japan after Hirohito

A nation deals with the death of an emperor

The black limousine began to arrive at Tokyo's Imperial Palace at about 5 a.m. Saturday Jan. 7. The first carred the physician, part of a team of five doctors and eight nurses who had been serving Emperor Hirohito. Hirohito was still with us, though his health had deteriorated to the point where he could no longer leave his room. Every morning and evening over that four-month period, the Japanese media had dutifully reported—at often excruciating detail—the emperor's breathing rate, his blood pressure and the amount of blood he had lost. Translation followed translation. There was no talk of recovery. Finally, as those precious hours last week, after more than a month of illness, reached their peak, the Japanese people on television-time television, "His Majesty has passed away."



Hirohito reacts to news from his doctor.

Emperor Hirohito had been the symbol of Japan's defeat in the Second World War. But as the second phase of his remarkable 65-year reign, the old, ailing Hirohito became a symbol of national unity under constitutional rule and, if only as a figurehead, presided over Japan's eventual economic triumph. Within hours of his death, court officials—giving a somber, four-minute private ceremony—transferred the sacred sword, jewel and other imperial emblems to the new emperor, the 85-year-old Akihito. And the Japanese government announced that the new era would be known as Heisei, which means "achieving peace."

As the Japanese entered a steady period of official mourning, they had also begun to cast long, hard questions over whether the

death in stroke. "The emperor's death really means nothing to me," said Tokuo Itoh, a 33-year-old Tokyo resident. "I just have no emotional attachment." Chikao Nakatsu, 24, who is visiting Vancouver from Fukuoka, Japan, commented, "From people I see here and there we've lost a very important person, a symbol for our country."

Still other young Japanese were openly hostile to Hirohito. About 90 people marched in Tokyo carrying banners saying No More Emperor and suggesting that Hirohito bore responsibility for the war. Said organizer Ryuchi Horie, "I could not stand the thought that people outside Japan are going to think everyone is crying over his death. It is about time we learn that the image of him being a pacifist and a lost old man was forced on us." In another Tokyo district, police arrested 10 members of the radical leftist Chukka-sha, or Middle Class Partisans, on charges of assembling weapons for violent protests against the monarchy.

World reaction to Hirohito's death was also mixed. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said that the emperor's era was one "of unprecedented duration and surgical achievement, and his memory will long be cherished by the people of Japan." U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that "we shall long remember him for his contributions which strengthened the United States-Japan relationship." But China, which was invaded by Japan in the early 1930s and whose independence did more than a decade of war, reported Hirohito's death with a statement from its Ambassador, Chen Yantai, Senior Advisor of the National Service Center's Language and "The old man will be buried in a wreath. If we did, it would be passing my." In Vancouver, the owner of a Japanese restaurant said of Hirohito's death: "It's not important in Japan. He was just an emperor, he did nothing."

Days of all the controversy swirled around him, Hirohito lay-out his final years in quiet isolation, rarely venturing out of the palace. He occupied himself mostly with his own known passion, entomology. He was never told he had cancer of the prostate. He will be buried on Feb. 24, at a long state funeral that many world leaders are expected to attend. In Ottawa, a spokesman for the external affairs department said that officials had not yet decided who would represent Canada. But even when Hirohito had to rest, the man came known as the Imperial God of Heaven—the "living god" who at least nominally led his nation and a catastrophic war—is likely to remain a figure of controversy.

BOB LEVINE with GREGORY ELLIOTT in Tokyo and JIM QUINN in Vancouver

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WORLD

JAPAN/ESSAY

The 'Son of Heaven'

The mixed legacy of Emperor Hirohito



Hirohito and wife, Nagako, relaxing in the garden (below): a symbol of unity

As the Japanese entered a period of searching for Emperor Hirohito's last will, Mexican Congressman Robert C. Christopher referred on the man who occupied the Chrysanthemum Throne for 62 years. Christopher first traveled to Japan in 1945 as a language officer in the U.S. army. He is the author of *The Japanese Mind*, a guide book to Japan's culture and a frequent visitor to the island nation. His report:

THE day that announces a death marks the end of an era, a painful time, but in the case of Emperor Hirohito, it also happens, in a very literal sense, to be true. By ancient custom, when a new Japanese emperor is installed, he chooses an official title to apply to the period of his reign, and were he dead he is known by that title. So just as his grandfather, whose personal name was Motonaga, is now universally referred to as Emperor Meiji, the man we have known as Hirohito has now become Emperor Showa.

In English, Showa means "bright peace." In the late 1940s, when Japan still lay wasted under the destruction it had brought upon itself in the Second World War, there seemed a savage irony in Hirohito's choice of that particular reign name. Yet by the time of his death last week, at the age of 87, the reign he had adopted back in the innocent days when Calvin Coolidge was president of the United States seemed almost entirely past recall, for the peace that the Japanese enjoyed was brightened by a

degree of national prosperity unparalleled in all their long history.

To most people outside Japan, it seems that Hirohito's reign is for prosperity as due to Hirohito himself. It also seems that his passing, while the staff of headlines for a few days, is an issue of scant importance in practical political terms. And this superficial level that conclusion is reasonable enough. For more than 40 thousand years Japan's emperors have essentially been figureheads. And in the case of Hirohito, who assumed the throne in 1926, that later became the legal as well as the de facto situation. Under the postwar constitution, which U.S. occupation authorities drafted and imposed on the defeated Japanese, the emperor is now restricted to serving as simply "the symbol of the state," and is explicitly denied any "powers related to government."

Even as a symbol, however, Hirohito was, at least in Tokyo eyes, something less than an imperious figure. Short, squat and round-faced, he bore an adorable resemblance to the stereotypical Japanese of rural Western caricature. And all the efforts of Japan's powerful military leaders to confer upon the public image of a commanding war-

leader faded before his unimpressively pacific disposition. He was, as I discovered during a visit to an imperial country estate shortly after V-J Day, no indicator an equation that the famous white horses he rode in parades were carefully chosen for their lack of spirit. Sarcasm, he was so shy and stiff that an American friend of mine, granted an imperial audience in the late 1950s, described the experience as "the most awkward in 30 minutes of my life." As he grew older, at first, Hirohito sometimes seemed almost overwhelmed in an inevitable comparison at one high-powered dinner in his honor in New York City a decade ago, he shrank off during the speeches.

Indeed, nothing about his person or his conduct suggested that Hirohito possessed any gift or aptitude for political leadership. On the contrary, the poorer attempts by embittered victims of Japanese aggression to glorify him as the arch-archetype of Japan's expansionary drive invariably backfired on the transparent reality that—even in the days before 1945, when he hurriedly renounced his divine status—the emperor had merely been a kind of real-life *Wise Old Owl*. In all his long life, in fact, Hirohito only once took truly decisive leadership action on his own account. But that solitary exception was of extreme

By the fall of 1945, it had become clear that further Japanese resistance to the relentless American advance across the Pacific would be tantamount to criminal suicide. But instead, suicide was precisely the course that every Allied leader imposed Japan to choose, and those expectations were not totally erroneous. For the people of Japan, never before subjected to foreign conquest and long taught to regard themselves as morally superior to all other peoples, the prospect of surrender was all but incomprehensible—a prospect so traumatic that no Japanese politician could safely afford to take responsibility for it.

Only one Japanese, the meek figure on the throne, could hope to do what seemed dictated must be done, without incurring criminal suspicion—and quite likely assassination as well. And in that desperate moment, Hirohito, employing a measure of acumen and subtlety, came to the occasion. With his cabinet temporarily disbanded, he personally decreed that the right time to abdicate, that his countrymen must "endure the insufferable and bear the unbearable."

But, indeed though it was Hirohito's historic exercise of power that had instance was, in a certain sense, quite in character. It involved the performance of a task that only the Son of Heaven could discharge, and a task in the performance of such uniquely imperial duties—although mostly for more banal ceremonial aims—that virtually all his

successors have avoided.



Emperor Hirohito

He became, and after 1865 was devoted

Described according to Japanese tradition from the sun goddess Amaterasu Onikoto, and the 15th successor of his family to sit upon his son's throne, Hirohito was born fourth child third son with components so strong as to be almost unapproachable to ordinary mortals. There was a prescribed form of speech, prescribed dress and a prescribed ritual for every occasion. Virtually every waking hour of the emperor's day was in some way circumscribed by tradition or precedent. And if he was ever tempted to lapse into spontaneity, the stern watchdogs of the imperial household agency were at hand to remind him of what protocol and ancient practice dictated.

Increasingly reclusive as he grew older, in recent years, opinion polls have repeatedly shown that younger Japanese in particular prefer no great amount of, or attachment to, the imperial family and its traditions. But to discuss Hirohito's role as the nation's head of state would be a gross misgiving. To this day, I vividly recall the wonder and delight expressed by some of my fellow officers in the U.S. occupation forces when, shortly after Japan's capitulation, the emperor was obliged to travel. Was a replacement to the head-quarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo? In an ostentatious show of respect, MacArthur received his imperial visitor at an open-sided short and unfussy uniform. What few

selections and critical process of adjustment to the emperor could easily have destroyed any clear sense of national identity. But while they generally are unable to explain just what it consists of, most Japanese remain profoundly convinced that there is in truth a distinctive Japanese identity—and whatever it may be, Hirohito served as its embodiment. His descendants, vacuous tourists somewhere confirmed evidence that "Japaneseness" still lived, that Japan was still truly Japan and not merely an exotic Western power.

Even as the thought may be, it almost seems as though Hirohito's symbolic function extended even to the timing of his departure from the scene. For the end of the Showa era



Emperor Akihito (second from left) with wife, Michiko, and children: a new occupant of the Chrysanthemum Throne

Not all of Hirohito's predecessors had accepted those constraints grudgingly. Some had been wistful, many had abdicated after voluntarily or under duress, but his own father, Emperor Taisho, had been mentally incapacitated for most of his reign, reportedly as a result of cerebral disease contracted in his youth. But Hirohito himself never wavered from duty's strict path. He had a bittersweet life, sometimes chilled under the golden loads, as one except perhaps his cousin, the ramshackle motherly Empress Shigeko, ever learned of it.

To people of Western heritage, the idea of whom self-sacrifice has become a silly cliche, the way in which Hirohito lived his life appears hollow—a mode of existence scarcely more meaningful than that of the huckster-clad nobles that broadcast recorded greetings in restaurants in Japanese names and restaurants. And even among his two countries, there was an

Americans recognized them—and few, for that will, I think, be ones by future historians to have concurred with a great watershed in Japanese history. Today, for the first time since the late 1860s, Japan need no longer be driven by the compulsion to catch up with the Western world. After long and strenuous straining, Japan's role as a major influence on world affairs is established beyond challenge. And the question before the Japanese people has become one how to acquire and retain national power but how to employ great power wisely.

For that new phase of Japanese history, perhaps the most salient of the contours of Japanese society since 1868 when American Commodore Matthew Perry's black ships first sailed into Tokyo Bay to force the reluctant Asian nation out of its isolation, Japan has experienced a wrenching combination of cultural, social, political and economic upheavals unmatched in any other major country. That

Six months after grudgingly accepting a peace that ended the brutal eight-year war against China, Japan is still working from the conflict. As the country prepares to celebrate its 60th anniversary of Asia's bloodiest revolution next month, MacArthur's *Constitutional Post* has created a nation in ferment. *MacPost*

recounts a nation in ferment. *MacPost*

GONE are the days of unbridled natural law that marked the rise of middle-class society only recentlets in the short remnants of decaying bushido bushido—the code of conduct of the elite—between Tokyo and Nagoya. Construction has begun again. New hotels such as the newly opened, a subway system is being built to carry passengers from the traffic-choked city center to the suburbs. But beneath these signs of return to normalcy in Tokyo are unmistakable undercurrents of discontent. In one grocery store, well stocked with spaghetti, sugar and tea, the only-chairman owner recently listened to complaints about rampant inflation avowed as Radio Tokyo's morning opus has shown

"Here the middle class has faded into oblivion, except cars are still luxuries," said the owner, who added that his rice is not bad. "But if you go to the middle class' house, you will find them off. I don't know how much longer we can put up with it."

A decade after the overthrow of Shok MacArthur's *Constitutional Post* on Jan. 31, Tokyo's Japanese revolution has taken dimensions to live up to its often gloomy prognosis. The Moody's desert over with long, ill-fated roughly 300,000 from Asia—and ended in a short, sharp but momentary political and economically disastrous period. From then until now, the economy has been in a torpor of cyclic desynchronization over social instability, varying prices and corruption. At the same time, what 87-year-old Ayashiro Rikishi, the commanding general of the Japanese Red Cross army, who died in 1970, was a close associate of MacArthur between MacArthur's *Constitutional Post* days, the sprawling parliament speaker and other leaders who oppose foreign influences or foreign offices. MacArthur currently has the upper hand and he has already begun reaching out to the international community in

The big figure in bridging the peace initiative was Matsushige. The 53-year-old speaker represents the interests of the powerful merchant class, called *taisho*, after Tokyo's sprawling former port that accounts for a significant portion of the country's economic活力. Matsushige and the *taisho*, who control one



WORLD

IRAN

A nation in turmoil

Iranians try to redefine their revolution

Tehran bazaar: surface signs of unity mask underlying discontent

he undertaken a task needed economic reconstruction. "The government of Iraq is facing political and financial bankruptcy," said a high-ranking Iranian official. "Our survival as a nation depends on the health of its allies."

The government's impulsive decision to end the war with Iraq clearly shaded many of Iran's devout Shi'ite Moslem citizens. But faced with death and destruction, economic ruin and growing international isolation, Iranian leaders—in July 16—finally accepted United Nations Security Council Resolution 506, initiating a co-supervised ceasefire. "The resolution created a situation for a strong, prosperous, advanced Iran," said deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Larijani. "But the war robbed us of this opportunity. We had to decide 10 more years of war, or end the fighting and get on with rebuilding." To do that, however, Iranian leaders first had to persuade an embattled Ayatollah Khomeini, who described the decision as "worse than drinking poison." In effect, some analysts say, Iran's acceptance of Resolution 506 signalled the end of Khomeini's control of the country's policy. "Don't call Tehran's Islamic Republic," Khomeini says. "It is only a figment now, albeit still an extremely potent one."

The big figure in bridging the peace initiative was Matsushige. The 53-year-old speaker

rial government ministers, are attempting to rebuild the nation's war-torn economy using the private sector as well as foreign investment. "We're moving toward a free-market economy," said Latifi. "Theologically, we think the concept of Islam must be preserved in a modern way, related to modern needs."

But the barriers will face a critical challenge when presidential elections are held in May. A coalition led by Prime Minister Ali Moaveni

has, have vanished. The lobbies of major hotels are crowded with elegantly dressed women wearing high-fashion dresses and showing a dazzling array of costumes of their between hochzeit und seit!

On Tuesday, Vali-Ar-Azam, Iran's chief negotiator no longer in touch with the anti-US cleric, returned after the overthrow of the Shah. "No one escape, unless worse than us," commented a sales clerk who offered

Members of the group were captured after they landed an infiltrator deep into Iranian territory in July.

Sources close to the government also told *Maclean's* that as many as 12 people—including several officials and a former member of parliament—were executed after secret trials since November. The victims may have been politically linked with Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montaseri, Khomeini's designated successor



Praying in Tehran: Rafsanjani (below) there is a deepening power struggle over foreign influence in Iranian affairs

Moscow has the backing of such powerful organizations as the 390,000-strong Revolutionary Guards and the Zoroastrian Craze—a clerical group that builds shrines and roads. Moaveni opposes a widening role for the private sector and foreign investors, and he favors tight state control of the economy.

Iran's main opposition is foreign investment, as a third political group, apparently led by Interior Minister Mohammad Ali Akbar Mollasabzadeh. Last month, Mollasabzadeh—the long-time candidate of Khomeini and commander of the widely feared and heavily armed Islamic revolutionary conservatives—told a seminar of public officials that all political, economic and cultural dependence on the West should end.

For all the debate over economic policy, a social transformation is already evident in Tehran. New regulations permit non-Muslims, which, like them, had been banished under the strict Islamic standards of the revolution. Dress-code parades, a feature of life in the capital city during the early days of the revolution,

customers the local mosque Yen Senni Laurent instead. Still, some things in Iran have not changed. Alcohol is prohibited. And a minor scandal erupted when the respected daily newspaper *Kayhan* ran a front-page photograph of a foreign diplomat—dignitaries, that is! Referred to as "uninvited guests" attending an official government function.

At the same time, Tehran newspapers regularly feature stories of human rights abuses, although they are officially denied. A publication that is not the mouthpiece of the Shiah, however, has recently exposed the Americans as the "muck of human" shortcomings—arrests on charges of obscenity, for example. "When we review the Shiah, kicked out the Americans and held off the Iraqis," he said. "And now our revolution is being taken over by people who can only praise the virtues of the private sector."

The political group that won the current power struggle will have a formidable task in reviving postwar Iran's economy. Since 1984, Iran's oil revenue, unbroken by sanctions to finance its war against Iraq, has increased sixfold to become the world's fourth largest oil producer. The political group that

grew in the world market, has been cut nearly in half to an annual total of \$13 billion. As well, deliberate daily power outages lasting as long as five hours have sharply cut industrial output. And economists claim that, although there are no published figures, inflation soared 40 to 80 per cent in the past year. There are dangerous signs that Tehran—the dusty, capital city of 12 million—is becoming an even more oppressive city than it used to be. Using the official exchange rate, a modest breakfast can cost \$30. About \$50 will buy Iran's national disk, chelo kabab—grilled meat and rice—served with salad and washed down with nonalcoholic Islamic beer. A majority of Iranians cannot even afford the Iranian-made Paykan car, which costs about \$1,400. But one more reason: "Speculators are raising fares, while poor people are paying poorer."

Despite that, Iran's other dealers and pragmatists appear to support the current regime. A popular member of parliament, Sohrab Ebrahimian, declared, "The lower clergy, who bear the brunt of their experience, understand that out of our economy, the Americans are not the main enemy." In the US, Moaveni, Tehran's troubadour on the Western economic layout of Iran, visited by the United States in 1979.

But with the Regime's moderation in export control, several Western governments—including Canada, Britain and France—have recently hastened to restore diplomatic relations with Tehran. And while the Soviets have restored formal ties with Iran since the revolution, last week the two nations took another step toward ending a long-standing chill when Ayatollah Javadi-Ardeshir, a personal enemy of Khomeini, met with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow. Foreign businessmen here also announced contacts. Last August, Italy sent a large trade delegation to Tehran, and in November West Germany's Vice Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher led 120 businesspeople to the Iranian capital.

At the newly reopened Canadian Embassy, chief of affairs Sohrab Molles and commercial attaché Andrew Griffiths have already re-assessed trading contacts that had been中断 for a year. Sohrab, "Iran is prepared to do a lot of things," he says. "The Americans are definitely moving toward an increased role for the private sector. Larger Canadian companies should be kept getting involved in pre-independence."

Already, major Canadian construction firms—including Toronto-based Acres International and Montreal-based SOC—have sent representatives to Iran. And according to Tel Aviv businessman Aharon Ami, Canada's prospects in Iran are improving. "The Canadian oil is probably the best quality in the world," he says. "We can do very well in areas like petrochemicals, mining, agriculture, transportation and communications." Other businesses express skepticism that Iran is really going to open its doors to the West. "Sure, you'll see bloodshed, but only at the grass-roots level," said a Turkish industrial

chemical importer. "We are looking at a disastrous economy, but what will make it easier for buyers to buy certain supplies."

As Iran's minister of discontinued goods, the nation's many business leaders from the terrible clashes of war, At Tehran's Shahid Mohammad Moassan High School, Ahmad Astar is trying to keep his nearly third-year English class in line as 16 students—mostly refugees from the edges of eight years of civil strife—lighting and smoldering endless internal troubles. □



Rafsanjani and his family: after the plenum came, 'we left everything and ran'

A PRECARIOUS REFUGE IN IRAN

The men wear khaki pants and red-and-white headbands. Their wives are dressed in bright fabrics, gold necklaces and bracelets. But for all their colorful appearance, the Iraqi Kurds—based up at an Iranian refugee camp five kilometers from the Iraqi-Turkish border—lead deep physical and emotional scars. Fearing chemical attacks mounted last March by their own government, some Iraqi Kurds came directly to Iran, refugees north to Turkey, only to leave. For both countries, the situation is a headache. Kurdish minorities there are trying to stamp out their culture and language amid strict controls and laws that are as Draconian as those of the Islamic Republic. Northern Delta, 100,000 refugees flee through the rugged Kurdish mountains—an area that crosses the borders of Iran, Iraq and Turkey—with four children before the Turks transported them to the Iranian border. "Now, I want to stay at home," she said. "If we go back, Iraq's President Saddam Hussein will tell us."

Joy's poison gas attack—officially denied by the Baghdad government despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary—apparently stayed at the fact of international pressure. But, according to Iranian and UN officials, Kurdish refugees continued to stream across the frontier by another load of precarious numbers.

FRED REED at first refugee camp

A BUBBLING URBAN BATTLE

B.C. RESIDENTS WILL GET A CHANCE TO PURCHASE HOUSING AT LI KA-SHING'S EXPO PROJECT

Victor Li had made plans for a New Year's weekend of sipping at British Columbia's popular Whistler resort, followed by a brief trip to Hong Kong. Li, the 55-year-old son of Hong Kong billionaire Li Ka-shing, had successfully orchestrated a storm of protest in Vancouver over the early-December sale—exclusively to buyers in Hong Kong—of a 216-unit condominium complex by a company in which he is a business partner. Li, in his role as vice-president of Concord Pacific Real Estate Group Ltd., had control of the 200-store banner and of Expo 86, the heart of Vancouver purchased by his father last May. That sudden maneuvering controversy triggered over the longest and most acrimonious period in Vancouver's history.

As Li stood at Whistler, Premier William Vander Zalm announced that he wanted to reacquire the early-month \$320-million Expo lands sale in order to gain assurance that the land will not be resold for a quick profit and that place-holding units will not again be sold to offshore buyers. Said Li at a hastily called news conference last week: "It was not the intent [New Year's] present I received." He issued an assurance that Concord plans to market the Exposition to British Columbians first. However, Vander Zalm's comments lobbed many business and political leaders to express deep concern that foreign firms might now be inclined to invest in the province.

The controversy also renewed the debate over the sale itself. For one thing, the lands take up at least one-tenth of the city's downtown core. For another, the cost of removing or controlling the toxic waste that lies beneath much of the site is enormous. As well, there are growing suspicions of racism in Vancouver, along with general concern about the high influx of foreigners. Said former Vancouver mayor and new provincial New Democ-

Concord Pacific's condominiums: 'I am not your average developer.'

rat enough to local feelings and I manipulated the market response and the increase demand for the project." After meeting with Vander Zalm at the promoter's shopping mall, known as Stanley Gardens, Li said that the present owner had to have never intended to re-sell the contract and that "a deal is a deal."

To that end, Li outlined Concord Pacific's marketing policy for the 8,000 to 16,000 residential units planned for the \$8 billion development, which will also include a hotel, offices and retail outlets on the north shore of False Creek at the south end of the downtown core. When the company files for a development permit from city council, Li said, Vancouver taxpayers will describe the location, number and size of the residential units and where they will occur at least two financial institutions whose prospective buyers can arrange to prequalify for mortgages. A week before the units are put on sale, local ads will be placed in the city's daily press. Then the units will be available for purchase in Vancouver 24 hours before they go on sale off-site.

A clause in the land-sale contract, which Li says Con-

cord is willing to make public, states that the government is keeping its options open to buy out the project if the price of real estate falls below 75 per cent of the original value.

That kind of language, combined with the recent proposal to sell off the entire site, has caused concern among some residents that the government may be trying to force the sale.

British Columbians' legitimate and political leaders expressed hope that the whole controversy was now at an end. Michael Goldfarb, who has leave from the University of British Columbia faculty to help the government attract foreign buyers to the city next year, "Things like the premier talking about agreeing a contract don't go on. This has to stop. In order to do business, you have to have certainty of a contract. It is a root ingraining principle in our society." Aldon Bratt Calder, vice-president of the Real Estate Board of Greater Vancouver and, like Hartcourt, an outspoken critic of the deal from the beginning, "If our contracts are perceived to be so good, or subject to review at the whim of someone in Victoria, the investment capital is just not going to come."

There is now growing concern over the huge cost of cleaning up the site, an obligation that the government assumed as part of the side agreement. The land, which the B.C. government pur-



Expo 86 grounds during the world's fair; toxic chemicals have to be dealt with

Business Notes

BALLARD'S STOCK DROPS

Shares in Toronto sports tycoon Herald Ballard's Maple Leaf Gardens Ltd. slumped to \$37.20 on Jan. 5 from \$40.70 five days earlier, before rebounding to close at \$39.50 at year's end. The stock handled amid rumors that the 77-year-old ballard, who owns Toronto's real estate, would be declared a bankrupt in October under such a classification, the Gardens could not be demolished to make way for a new development at the site.

CANADA'S ECONOMY SLOWS

Growth in the Canadian economy will slow to 2.8 per cent this year from 3.7 per cent in 1986, says an economic forecast. All provinces can expect slower growth, according to the authoritative Toronto-based TDWS Group, with the exception of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

TRANSCANADA EXPANDS

Transcanada Gas Ltd. plans to spend nearly \$1.7 billion over the next two years to expand its pipeline system in Canada and the United States. The expansion is for projected increments and the demand for and the price of natural gas over the next few years.

FREE TRADE AND JOBS

At least 2,500 people in the Canadian forest industry will lose their jobs in the next few years because of the Free Trade Agreement, according to an industry report. The Canadian Council of Forest Industries predicts the jobs will disappear in medium-term firms that are too big to survive in regional markets but too small to compete internationally.

LOWES COSTS DEMANDED

More Canadians are demanding lower real estate commissions in the wake of a two-month-old Federal Court ruling that abolished discriminatory practices by real estate agents. It prevents boards from fixing member commissions.

CHRYSLER'S NEW INCHI

Chrysler Corp. plans to introduce a 10-cylinder engine to improve power in the early 1990s, the first ever built by a U.S. successor. The motor will be used in the firm's minivan and trucks.

AIRBUS DEAL SORBS

Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft manufacturing group, has won one of its biggest-ever contracts with a \$4.3-billion order from Brazil's Air de Italia, one of the world's biggest airlines, for 50 A-310 twin-engine short-to-medium-range jets and another 50 as options.



PHOTO BY GUY LAWRENCE

closed from Canadian Pacific for about \$80 million in 1980, was an industrial site for more than a century. Soil samples indicate high levels of volatile organic compounds, trichloroethane, arsenic, copper, zinc and hydrocarbons associated with coal tar. Cleanup cost estimates by government-hired consultants range from \$15 million to \$50 million depending on the method employed. The cheaper approach would be to cap the most contaminated areas with a type of high-density plastic liner, which would then be covered by topsoil. The more expensive method would involve the removal of more than 11 million cubic feet of soil.

Li-Ka-shing bought the site last May with a \$50-million down payment. The complete purchase schedule is for \$110 million by 2000, \$45 million in 1999, \$20 million in 2000, \$45 million in 2001, \$50 million in 2002 and \$100 million in 2003. Shepherd Howard, "The cleanup of the environmental disaster may cost up to \$20 million, which will wipe out the \$50 million cash we've got so far."

The economy of the transaction, and the latent controversy have raised social and racial concerns that are relatively new to Vancouver. Said Goldfinger: "We have really moved from being a big road place to a road barge. And that change has taken place very quickly—so fast, in the last couple of years. People have had a very award-winning attitude, and that has to change. Latent concern is that we see cropping up here fast to there, as much as anything, a symptom of that. We have to be a much more intentional presence than we've been."

Meanwhile, Vancouver Mayor Gordon Campbell acknowledged that undercurrents of racism exist at the city. He added: "The toughest thing I'm going to do is go through an issue to provide people with a sense of confidence and control over what's happening in their city. So you have to remind them that, at fact, we can improve the city by setting some development on the north shore of False Creek and that we are going to get community benefits."

And Vancouver has already benefited from other Hong Kong investors. Provincial government records show that 187 foreign business entities with \$320 million in assets moved to British Columbia between January, 1987, and October, 1988. And about 40 per cent of those came from Asian countries, primarily Hong Kong. But most of their money has gone into real estate, and that has brought some Vancouver residents, who claim that the Asian investors are affecting real estate prices. Vancouver planner Jonathan Baker says that he now receives requests to set up a day for people to complain about the growing Chinese presence in the city. However, he added, "There are worse things than having millions of highly educated, highly educated and wealthy immigrants arriving in your city." But with more Asian money flowing into Vancouver every day, the constituency surrounding the high-profile Expo 86 site will no doubt continue.

A smoking issue

The courts will deal with an ad dispute

The latest dispute over cigarette smoking is about to be settled in court. On Jan. 1, new federal laws banning all Canadian tobacco advertising come into force, and cigarette packages must carry a warning message that the health hazards of smoking are serious. As well, tobacco companies cannot longer legally use brand names for sponsorships and activities in sporting events. The law does not extend to displays in American newspapers and newsmagazines imported into Canada, and under pressure from the outdoor advertising industry, billboards are also exempted from

Advertising by Hill, the law should not only ban advertising but require a warning on cigarette packages that tobacco is addictive. The regulations should also allow smoking leaflets to be printed and sold in cigarette packets. He said. However, the tobacco industry today is well-financed and very well-represented, Hill said. "A sensible way to take on the smokers."

All three lawyers will confirm the same issue: is advertising protected by the charter?

Al though the烟叶 is a greater common good, such as the need to protect public health? But industry lawyers



Processing cigarettes at Rothmans' smoking promotions to consumers

argued to argue that there is no evidence linking advertising laws to reduced rates of smoking. Said Montreal lawyer Steven Peiser, counsel for Imperial: "Other countries have tried the ban, and so far has been proven." He added that the Supreme Court of Canada strengthened the industry's position when it ruled on Dec. 18 that advertising is protected by the charter and that Quebec's Bill 101, which requires that all commercial signs be in French only, violates that protection.

The battle is heated on both sides of the aisle. Spokesmen for Canada's largest manufacturers of cigarettes—Montreal-based Imperial Tobacco Ltd. and its Toronto subsidiary Benson & Hedges Inc. andiga-MacDonald Brothers Inc.—say that the ban on all Canadian advertising is unconstitutional because it infringes on the right of freedom of expression enshrined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Imperial andiga-MacDonald are scheduled to present their cases to the Quebec Superior Court on March 20, and the Rothmans suit will follow in the Federal Court of Canada in Toronto.

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BUSINESS



Prince Edward Island: low land prices and major investment from the south

Protecting coastal riches

Developers profit from an island's charm

In August, 1888, a 35-acre, oceanfront property in Prince Edward Island's Kings County sold for \$40,000. In the December issue of New York magazine, the same property was listed for \$200,000 (U.S.), and the seller's phone number was in upper New York state. Similarly, for the past few months, the Sunday New York Times Magazine has carried advertisements for P.E.I. properties possessing "fantastic views," a "private atmosphere" and "spectacular beaches with the warm waters north of the Carolinas." The promotions reflect the booming market for prime P.E.I. waterfront, which has both alarmed and annoyed islanders. Indeed, last November, P.E.I. Premier Joseph Ghiz appointed a royal commission to study land use, and in Dec. 1 the provincial government announced more stringent controls on major developments—both by residents and nonresidents. And, last week, residents may begin to feel the consequences as farmers and fishermen urged the government to stop a controversial proposed hotel development.

"This is a rural island; because we're treating land as a commodity rather than a precious resource."

The recent real estate boom, which has been fuelled by proposals to build a bridge between the mainland and the province's unspoiled environment, has divided islanders. Environmentalists say that they are determined to preserve the province's beaches and wild-

life. And farm organizations express concern that rising prices will make property unaffordable for their members and other emerging islanders. But some island and estate brokers contend that some owners would be forced to sell whenever they choose, and whenever they choose, in order to obtain the best possible price. And residents of some P.E.I. communities want to ease the current restrictions on property ownership and development in order to create jobs and tax revenues across the province. Ghiz and a balanced team will be found. "We are trying to maintain our magical island in all its beauty."

A large and highly controversial condominium project—that the Ghiz government must either approve or reject by Feb. 1—has brought the debate into sharp focus. Over the past year, the province's Land Use Commission, which regulates the use of property to nonresidents, has held public hearings on the \$34-million project proposed for a plot of land located in the Charlottetown Peninsula. Located 65 km northeast of Charlottetown, the site is renowned for its 30-m-high sand dunes, its rare plants and Indian arrowhead fossils. The project, which would include 284 houses, commercial units, a golf course and other amenities, has been proposed by St. Peters Bay Estates Ltd. The company says that P.E.I. developer Bert Hyatt, New York lawyer and developer Edward and Mark Wolfe and New York real estate consultant George Decker

have larger than Mount Tucatoo Developers' low cost and 10 per cent of the province's land. Ghiz contends that demand outside for P.E.I. land has grown so fast that the current control levels are all of the proposed sales.

The four-member royal commission, chaired by retired civil engineer Douglas Boyle, has been given a broad mandate to examine changes in the ownership of island property since the creation of the Land Use Commission. Premier Ghiz told Maclean's that a three-month study was necessary because of "the increased traffic and demand for island property, particularly shoreline, and the changing amounts of agriculture, urban development and tourism." The commission has one year to report to the government, and during that time, with the exception of small residential developments, restrictions on all other developmental willfulness. Soil Conservation Minister Gilbert Clements said: "If a restaurateur buys a farm, the land must be used for farming. Don't try it with the idea that you can subdivide it and sell it because there are no guarantees."

For many islanders, the land issues seem to have caused both disappointment and consternation. Last fall, Harvey Price MacLeod, who owns 180 acres at current P.E.I. rates, was arrested in separating a neighbor's 80-acre farm, which includes 80 feet of ocean frontage. But he had to cut out a Boston businessman who paid \$35,000 for the property. On the other hand, a 79-year-old widow in Queen's County said that she is currently approaching about selling her 160-acre farm. Said the woman, who remained anonymous: "I don't want to see this farm go out of production, but I need to realize as much money as I can from the land. It is all I have to keep me." Such decisions are likely to become even more common on an island where land is scarce and increasingly valuable.

DARCY JENSEN with Barbara MacAndrew in Charlottetown

Diane Griffin, executive director of the Island Nature Trust, an environmental group, said that approval of the St. Peters Bay project could set a dangerous precedent and lead to the development of other prime locations. She added: "We have been fighting the development with every resource at hand." Still, at the public hearings last week, trustee Aquinas Ross, a resident of the Village of St. Peters said: "Our area desperately needs the project and its economic spin-offs. Money per cent of the villagers want it."

Property ownership and development have been contentious issues on the Island for years, primarily because land is a scarce resource. The Island consists of 2,084 square miles and is only one

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The junk bond plague moves north

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

In less than eight weeks, convicted insider Ivan Boesky will be eligible for parole, having dramatically reduced his potential sentence by paying a \$175-million fine and by eagerly testifying on his colleagues. His wife, Seana, who has been awaiting his release from prison at their comfortable Greenwich mansion near New Castle, N.Y., is planning a happy homecoming gift for her husband—a new master bedroom carpeted by a visiting Jeffersonian down, with his-and-hers 600-square-foot dressing and bath complexes. Hoping Boesky will receive his pals Rollie-Kayser, settle back behind his massive 600-drawer-paneled closet and resume the lifestyle to which his swindling ways had made him accustomed. The moral of this slyly sordid saga seems to be that you can weave almost any web of corruption and cover it neatly, pay it off with little fear of serious punishment—provided you do it on the stock market.

The most recent example is in the New York City brokerage house Drexel Burnham, Lambert Inc., which last month pleaded guilty to six felony counts, five of them involving fraudulent transactions with Boesky. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) fined the company \$750 million. Drexel chairman Frederick Joseph, who had Boesky's personal investment banker, agreed to go along with the indictment because it was the less severe than a sealing of charges that the stock's fall had driven up. The charges outlined a perverse pattern of illicit practices by the junk bond dealers, including elaborate schemes to game Drexel's own customers.

Because Drexel had become so dominant on Wall Street, comprising nearly half of the junk bond market, few Wall Streeters have dared to criticize its practices. Only the odd legislator and federal writer bring the whistler into its paper perspective. "We know now," said Massachusetts congressman Edward Markey, who leads a House subcommittee on finance, "that the major, very successful firms on Wall Street during the 1980s built its fortune largely

on rate, purpose, but starting in 1984, Michael Milken, then in charge of Drexel's West Coast operations, introduced the use of junk bonds on a massive scale for a very different function. They became the prime fiscal instrument for leveraged buy-outs, which allowed corporate masters to finance hostile takeovers—later redeemed by selling off the targeted company's assets."

During testimony, Milken claimed that he could not recall many details of his trading activities, but he maintained what he was telling to someone, he would usually be comparing an 18 other conversations. Twisted Milken: "I would say that I listen to more than 35 per cent of the conversation I have during any trading day. I would come in and out, buy and sell securities during my conversation." (That may even be true. During a recent interview with the San Francisco Chronicle, Milken couldn't recall the name of the best man at his wedding or his wife's middle name.)

The \$750-million fine, the largest ever levied in an stock fraud investigation, may sound like a devastating blow, but for Drexel's overall change—the profit from a few junk bond deals. The company had already created \$486-million in reserves for the fine, is expected to pay those that mean that its officers knew they were breaking the law) and has \$2.5 billion in retained capital that can easily be tapped to pay the levy. The junk bond business is so obscenely profitable that as practitioners keep their bank account totals to themselves, but Fortune recently made a good stab at estimating Milken's 1987 income: Avenue One allows the rich to set up foundations as tax dodgers, but lends elsewhere to 30 per cent of earnings. Because his family foundation gave away \$20 million during the year, Milken must have earned at least \$20.80 million in 1987—or more than \$2 million per working day.

The highlight of Milken's trading career was the acquisition of "The President," Bob Dole, and Beverly Hilton in Los Angeles. The original Beverly concluded and sought guidance—which in the past showed entertainers Frank Sinatra and Dolly Parton—as being held on schedule April 11 this year. Not only that, Drexel is so unconnected about its criminal charges that it is busy expanding: To Canada. At the end of this month, the firm will be opening a Toronto office under a Drexel vice-president named Stanley Sapiro. In the past, Drexel has raised junk bonds for several Canadian companies. Previously, most Canadian companies will now be granted the privilege of adding their names to Drexel's roll of honour.

Few and grueling have always been the two main accounting impulses of the stock market. But there have to be limits, as even the investor who is wise enough to realize the risks he or she takes at least knows that the basic growth rates of supply and demand—either the hiddenみて strengths of firms like Drexel—are dictating share price levels. By allowing individuals and companies who have demonstrably broken and trampled on the law to get away with easily audited flaws, the regulators are breaking the social contract under which the rest of us live and work.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Pulling the plug

Bell's bid to shut down the '976' lines

For a charge of as much as \$3 for each service, a customer can dial up an event on a television pay system—or listen to soft-core pornography. Since October, 1986, Bell Canada has been a conduit between subscribers in Ontario and Quebec and 137 programs on Bell's special "976" exchange. Callers also dial various advertised numbers to hear a weather forecast or medical advice, pay for each call—which ranges in length from two to four minutes—plus long-distance charges if the service comes from outside their own code. Bell receives about 20 per cent of the revenues generated by the firm using the 976 service. Between October, 1986 and March, 1988, Bell earned almost \$3.1 million from the service. Still, company officials say that the service has not lived up to their initial expectations—offer profitability or content. As a result, on Dec. 1, Bell officials advised the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) that they will discontinue the 976 numbers next month.

Bell wants to abandon the service for several reasons. For one thing, the 976-number services have not proved to be as popular in Canada as they have in the United States, where they were introduced a decade ago. Originally, Bell officials forecast that 25 million calls would be made on 976 numbers in Ontario and Quebec in 1988. But the actual number of calls last year according to Bell spokesman Martin Roca was 5.7 million. Roca also says that Bell officials had hoped the 976 line would attract a wide range of users, including sports enthusiasts for settling arguments or placing market quotations. Instead, Bell officials said that most of the callers of the services are so-called free-lance-type lines used to introduce people to one another or services to which callers listen to taped messages or pornographic features.

Bell's decision to drop the 976 service also stemmed from complaints from parents who found that younger members of their households were making large charges without their knowledge. In response, the CRTC late last year ordered Bell to provide safeguards. Bell was told that it would have to advise customers when 976 charges reached \$50 a month and provide them with a way of blocking the 976 service if they did not want it. Bell officials said that the requirements would have been too expensive to the oval and Roca, "We've left with the feeling that that is not something we want to be involved in."

Even some of the firms presenting information on the 976 numbers were critical. Von Autobots Inc. of Oakville, Ont., was one of the first companies to sign up with Bell in 1986 and, with more than 70 services—including horoscopes, a travel line and a phone place—in one of Bell's largest 976 clusters. But von's president, David Mandel, called the 976 service "a product out of control," adding, "There is a lot of consumer outcry, and rightly so."

PEOPLE

Playing the fool

Actress Jennifer Tilly says that it takes talent to be silly. She should know—the 37-year-old actress has been playing eccentric characters on screen since 1984, when she made her movie debut as a wacky stalker in *No Small Affair*. While Tilly's roles are clearly under the dramatic purta choices by her Lennon offler sister, Meg



Tilly vigorous morning workout

Kicking at 93

A day in the life of George Burns, who turns 93 on Jan. 20, could get a few fits his younger than that to share. For a new comedy video that follows the actor through a typical day, Burns performed his vigorous morning workout not once, but twice. Producer Eric Schaeffer says that Burns repeated his exercises for different camera angles. Adds Schaeffer, "There are 45-year-olds who couldn't keep up with him." Jane Fonda took note.

SCRIPTING HAPPY ENDINGS

Her career is almost as improbable as a TV sitcom based on liberal persons who nurture a right-wing sex. In 1987, after seven years as a struggling performer on the Toronto sitcom comedy circuit, Karla Fodor, 34, wrote a script on a whim for Michael J. Fox's hit TV series *A Family Thing*. The writer says that the show's executive producer read her work and the next week hired her as the story editor for the series. Says Fodor, who now lives in Los Angeles: "I got this job in a way everyone says is impossible—I slipped through the back door."

NORA UNDERWOOD



PHOTOGRAPH BY GENE STAVIS

Die-hard fans

Resident actor Michael Stoyan is taking some strange measures to fit the ball game and leaving them there, permanently. The Toronto-based artist will receive 25 snapshots of spectators, ages of which are 10 feet tall and weigh 2,000 lbs., to be placed in his home studio. Toronto's new Rockfest music complex, Stoyan's studio structure, is used to help create the sets for the other two shows he directs, *The Adventures of the Three Musketeers* and *The Adventures of Pinocchio*. The collection includes one of the three musketeers, plus another blower & Jim. Says Stoyan, "They're not a house guest. But they're certainly more of a friend."



Stoyan: Large spectators



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St. John Ambulance

Still keeping the faith

More than 25 years after she began singing peace songs in coffeehouses in New York City, Buffy Sainte-Marie says that she still prefers to talk about making love, not war. The native Cree from Cowans

Sainte-Marie was an Academy Award for co-writing the 1968 love song *Up Where We Belong* and continued to campaign for native rights and the peace movement. Now, as she is recording her first album since 1977, But she remains an activist and next month she will join Science-Marie activist



her home in Kasab, Manitoba, to lend her support to a new cause. Along with Margeurite Atwood, she will participate in a four-city Canadian fund-raising tour for the Women's Legal Education and Action Fund, an anti discrimination group. Says the singer: "I'm keeping trying to stop the war in the human heart that separates people."

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Canon





Berry: links to drugs, sexual escapades and questionable financial dealings

CITIES

Scandal at the top

New revelations about Washington's mayor

Seven thousand disabled children had gathered in Washington, D.C., on a Saturday morning last month for the annual distribution of Christmas toys contributed by charitable organizations. Washington Mayor Marion Barry Jr. was scheduled to play Santa Claus that afternoon. But because of his security officers telephoned to say that Barry could not make it, according to subsequent revelations, the mayor spent part of that afternoon visiting a hotel room occupied by Charles Lewis, a former city employee who is under investigation for suspected drug dealing. The affair was the most recent in a series of incidents that have raised疑虑 about Barry's frequent visits to nightclubs and highly publicized involvements with women other than his wife of 16 years, Fifth Street Barry has one son.

Last week, Barry responded to the latest revelations by declaring that he was being harassed by white journalists. Rev Ernest Gibson, executive director of the Union of Churches of Greater Washington, said that "the mayor is being pressured guilty because those who have associated with him say he is guilty." Mayor Barry has adequately explained his behavior," said Gibson. There were signs that Barry's staff, including his own organization of 125 Prevention churches, and the Harry Read Foundation, were trying to put pressure on him to resign. "When I'm trying to do my job as chairman about the evils of drugs," said Moore, "the evil firms continue to look at you like you're crazy."

The latest scandal to engulf the 58-year-old Barry emerged after authorities police went to a hospital room to drug test a woman who was Lewis' mistress. They found no evidence to suggest that Barry had been having the affair. When The Washington Post broke the story, Barry admitted that he had been in the room, but only "to talk to a person I knew who was in need of help." Barry denied that he had used drugs.

A civil-rights activist during the 1960s, Bar-

ry was elected mayor in 1978. Since then, he has been involved in frequent scandals. In one case, mounted drug dealer Karen K. Johnson—who said that she was Barry's mistress—refused in 1983 to testify before a grand jury investigating allegations that she sold cocaine to Barry. Washington newspapers have chronicled Barry's frequent visits to nightclubs and highly publicized involvements with women other than his wife of 16 years, Fifth Street Barry has one son.

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"the mayor is being pressured guilty because those who have associated with him say he is guilty." Mayor Barry has adequately explained his behavior," said Gibson. There were signs that Barry's staff, including his own organization of 125 Prevention churches, and the Harry Read Foundation, were trying to put pressure on him to resign. "When I'm trying to do my job as chairman about the evils of drugs," said Moore, "the evil firms continue to look at you like you're crazy."

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A civil-rights activist during the 1960s, Bar-

PRESS

End of the Webster era

The Globe's Magarry did not explain what happened

As editor-in-chief of the Toronto *Globe and Mail* for the past five years, Narine Webster has presided over a major expansion of the daily that calls itself "Canada's national newspaper." Under Webster, now 47 and a former *Globe* correspondent in China and Britain, the newspaper increased its international coverage by boosting the number of foreign news bureaus to 10 from four. At the same time, the traditionally strict *Globe*, which has a daily circulation of about 200,000, liberalized its editorial policies that are now distributed with the paper. That despite the *Globe's* current success—1988 was a record year with profits estimated at more than \$38 million—there had been rumors for months that publisher Roy MacGregor was increasingly unhappy about the paper's editorial direction. Last week, he made his move. A notice placed on a newspaper bulletin board announced that Webster's position as editor was over.

The announcement, and that Webster—whose family once owned an interest in the *Globe*—was taking a praiseworthy sabbatical but deputy managing editor Shirley Sharpe (not MacGregor) who Webster admitted to her he was not leaving of his own volition. MacGregor, who has run the *Globe* since 1968, two years before Thompson Newspapers Ltd bought the paper, shed little further light on the puzzle. He said that Webster would assume as long as others columnist following the sabbatical—or full salary—but gave no reason for his departure. Webster left immediately with managing editor Geoffrey Stevens for a long-planned tour of the *Globe's* foreign bureaus.

Some *Globe* staff members speculated that Webster's departure was linked to an internal struggle at the paper that he over the appointment of reporter Barbara Yaffe by Webster and Stevens to run the *Globe's* Vancouver bureau. After MacGregor visited the hiring, Yaffe learned in a *Globe* columnist lawsuit against the paper of her selection.

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WILLIAM LOWTHIEE • Washington

EUG DOLPHIN



Agoston, Tomlin: collaborators in a hilarious panorama of contemporary society

THEATRE

Cosmic comedy

Lily Tomlin ponders life's absurdities

THE SEARCH FOR SIGNS OF INTELLIGENT LIFE IN THE UNIVERSE
Written and directed by Jane Wagner

I t was New Year's Eve, and, onstage at Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre, comedienne Lily Tomlin was telling an audience that she was worried. "I worry that humanity has advanced to its present level of intelligence," she intoned, "but we're still on the planet strength," she continued. "I worry that a peasant or someone from poverty and not even a cent from above, where does their oil come from?" she said, covering her eyes in mock horror. "And," she added, "I worry that you've become friends with the ones who are going to pass to you that fat form." The 49-year-old Detroit-born performer was playing herself for a brief moment before introducing the dozen characters she portrays in her one-woman show, *The Search for Signs of Intelligent Life in the Universe*. A Sign of course, *Sign* about the quest for meaning in a茫reless universe. The play made a Canadian premiere in Toronto last week, heralded by a host of theatrical awards it earned since it opened on Broadway in 1985.

Written by Jane Wagner, Tomlin's longtime collaborator, *Sign*—a Toronto until Feb. 21—in a broken and oft-reverent panoply of Mars American life in the 1970s and 1980s. The characters who people it are so varied and

so instantly recognizable that they would gladden a polka's heart. They are introduced by Tomlin as the audience, Truly, a New York City bag lady who has suffered what she calls a few "signs of the sprouts"; over time her nervous ticsides (she passes the word "breakthrough"), Truly has been able to turn to other people's needs—a result of longish shank matronry. She has become a housewife (mostly) to her son, an offbeat, nonstop dragger on the high seas; and not-to-be-taken-for-granted, she has become a housewife again because she is no longer bound by convention—"I can take outlay in small doses, but as a lifestyle I found it two sufficing," she explains. Her newfound shank has also put her in touch with invisible space aliens who befriended her and make her their guide on a fact-finding mission abroad life on Earth.

As the world races in Truly's head, Tomlin enacts the ongoing soap opera—playing all the parts herself. She is Agnes Agoston, a 25-year-old park performance artist whose reclusive rural performances cause disgrace; her need to be loved. She is a leather-clad bimbo led of devoured parents, and now her father's new wife has changed the locks on the doors Agnes's grandparents, Lou and Marie, are bothered and more than a little bemused by what Lou calls "a garrulous park granddaughter who's got the manners of a tourist and wears something" under the gingham dress up. Another sign to Truly's brain begins as

Christie, the kindly accomplished fitness freak who delivers an extremely gody and touching monologue about love, while simultaneously performing custodians.

Tomlin's ability to switch from one character to another is uncanny. And the costumes then up without benefit of prior or costumes. Clad also as a green-and-blues trackster, the intense, rubber-faced artist embodies every character from the inside out, and each exhibits distinctive gestures, intonations, sex and speech patterns. Is a physically demanding, two-hour performance in which Tomlin casts her energy to change in lighting and sound effects, the audience split-second swaying in awe, riveted, and then laughing. Agnes Agoston, a woman who is a mother, a grandmother, each instantly appears briefly—and suddenly—upped at wrist, elbow, knee and smile. Tomlin's comic intensity is evident from the beginning, but the play's structure is too linear in the first act. The sense of comic appropriateness threatens to spin off, disconnected, into space. But as the second act, Wagner's script reveals the underlying attraction between the disparate characters as they are easily drawn into each other's orbit. Gradually—through casual references, a dropped name—they start to experience, in affective measure, what the space alien claims in a universal truism: "We all time-share the same atoms."

Wagner, who co-wrote and coproduced Tomlin's four albums and four Emmy-winning TV specials—as well as writing and directing Tomlin's 1977 Broadway play, *Appearing Ladies*—has an audience eye for counterfactual twists and comedy objects that encapsulate us all. Her descriptions of clothing ("Indian cotton denoting pants, Berkmanites' handels and a T-shirt that read 'What saves us?') can evoke a whole subculture. Her depiction of Lyn, the possibly embossed feminist who experiences New Age rapture in 1976 and the purity of the marriage, another bond and a high-powered career in the 1980s, is a superb exercise of comic exaggeration and very solid comedy on everything from sexual politics to self-image to sexual sessions. As she ultimately returns from her office to class, Lyn reflects, "If I'd known this is what it would be like to have it all, I might have been willing to settle for less."

Compassion pervades the play even though earnestness in lampoon are never undermined. At first sight, Truly, a terminally bad事故 recovering from a disastrous bout by landscaper Eric (Barry Arrington), is a monster of self-hatred. Later, the field's a strategy's suicide note, and the experience transforms her into a more benevolent person. Her awakening belief out of the play's other lines: "We realize how trivial we became, it's never enough to keep up."

Entertainingly enterprising, adventurous in its sendup of contemporary life, *The Search for Signs of Intelligent Life in the Universe* is a covers ample evidence of intelligence—and proves that Tomlin is still one of the brightest stars in the comic galaxy.

DIANE TURELLE



COVER

MAKING 'DEMOCRACY'

**PATRICK WATSON'S
NEW 10-PART TV
SERIES BOLDLY
TACKLES THE ISSUE
OF DEMOCRACY**

Bound for a mysterious destination in the Libyan desert, Patrick Watson sat in the cockpit of a small military aircraft with a crew of four. After more than two hours of writing, the veteran Canadian broadcaster was finally on his way to interview with Libya's leader, Muammar Gadhafi. Early that morning, government officials had picked up the crew of *Democracy*, a 10-part series of documentaries that the CBC presented on Sunday evenings.

Riskable: It is the most audacious and expensive original documentary series ever made for Canadian television. An independent production made with the participation of the CBC and Bell's Central Independent Television, it will also air on the American PBS network. *The Struggle for Democracy*, \$3 million and took more than five years to make. Filming in some 30 countries, its producers checked the paths of democratic freedom in bodies ranging from Ireland's parliament to Nigeria's military. They traversed countercurrents, over police squat checks in Toronto and abandoned land claims in Australia. Like democracy itself, the series can barely contain the rabble of rioters and idealists that it raises. Watson serves as an eloquent arbitrer, cutting the fling storms

up but solidly apposed. Gadhafi was ready to talk. And his interview, filmed in a tent, became one of the most highlights of *The Struggle for Democracy*, a 10-part series of documentaries that the CBC presented on Sunday evenings.

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into elemental themes and illuminating contemporary conflicts by re-creating the democratic legacy of ancient Athens.

Part travelogue, part personal essay, *The Struggle for Democracy* defies the norms of televised history. "It's a self-financed series, admits co-producer Telmissany, adding co-producer Telmissany, "Although it is a documentary, it's not a documentary in the sense that you don't see much action or adventure. What the journalists and cameras aren't willing to spend as long as something, and we're going, then they think."

Strategic: *Airdate* from its unusual scope, *The Struggle for Democracy* sets some significant precedents in Canadian broadcasting. It is the first documentary series to be released in the same week on both the English and French networks of the CBC (Watson collects the French version with broadcast host Robert Siciliano). And for the first time in Canada, a private corporation has taken a strategic role in developing and funding a major TV documentary. Petro-Canada contributes \$1 million to the program's budget in return for executive Canadian sponsorship of the series.

The program is also tied to the publication of a book with the same title coordinated by Watson and Benjamin Barber, a political science professor at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J. Co-published in English by Toronto's Lett & Orpen Denys and CBC Enterprises and issued in French by Montréal's Les Éditions Québec'Amérique, the book carries no fee for rights to publishing rights in Britain and the United States.

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As prime-time fare, *Democracy* does make unusual demands on the audience. At times, its pace is stalled by dry recitals of historical detail and catalogued travel footage. Watson is portraying nothing in silence, every concession is response—from a lone-carriage carriage in Phœnix to a Concorde in Tripoli. And the bridges linking so diverse material to central themes are tenuous. Still, the series' visual sweep, its panoramic journeys from the riotous stories and jagged insights. And its heart has gone out of its way to make complex things accessible.

However, the audience ratings have out-Democracied the growing achievement of *Watson's* *Democracy* center (page 40). It gives her a national prestige that has not yet enjoyed since *cnn's* *Academy*. *This Hour Has Seven Days* made her a star almost 35 years ago. Since then, he has graduated from Young Turks to older aristocrats—the man whom CBC management once sought to sidelined the network's president, Pierre Jalbert. Democracy showcases its heart's strength, not only as a commentator, but as an advocate with a desire to reconcile political conflict. Although the series is provocative, exposing a myriad of inequalities that hide under the cover of democratic rule, it is not controversial. The themes that gently flicker behind the sprightly titles of the series seem to be longing to the heart, not the revolution. And these music suggests a romantic mission, series rather than a hard-edged documentary

1979 from an offhand remark by Ottawa journalist Anthony Westell to CBC producer Cameran Graham, who had worked with *Watson* on *1989's* *The Canadian Establishment* series. Westell casually told Graham, "We ought to give *Watson* a go for democracy what Kenneth Clarke did for conservation and Judith Brodsky did for science." And so to two presenters television viewers owe a debt. When Clarke died, *Watson* recalled *Watson*: "It gave me like a son of brother." "I was so happy," he said, "as if he had just given me an ankle."

The same day *Watson* wrote a poignant and sweet to Eric Cline executive Producer Iffernan who responded in a memo: "Folks like us money. Try again later." *Watson* patted the site for two years with no success. Then, he found support where he least expected: a Petro-Canada executive had to draw up a list of ideas for family audiences TV programs that the company could sponsor. *Watson* offered them 10 proposals for shows, including science, science and a variety show reviving the Ed Sullivan format of the 1950s. "It was all about art or light entertainment," and *Watson*. "But just for the hell of it, I wrote up a page about *Democracy* and slipped it into the pile."

Mightman: Meeting with Petro-Canada chairman Robert Hooper, *Watson* confidently presented the *Democracy* proposal, then moved on to the next room in the place Recalled *Watson*. "Hooper said, 'Well! What? What? How much would that cost? And I said, 'Five or six million.' And Hooper said, 'Hell, I could get that without even going to my board. I want to do that! That's class!'



Watson (left) interviewing Gadafi with interpreter (above): an exotic highlight

In fact, the series is the culmination of a romantic quest that has engaged *Watson*'s energies for much of the past decade. As *Watson* explains in the opening episode, he had been interested about the health of democracy since the 1976 imposition of the War Measures Act during Trudeau's October Crisis. But the original spec for the show came in

as it turned out, costs rose to \$10 million, and the budget was sheared by a variety of investors, including the CBC, *Watson's* Central Independent Television Ltd., Petro-Canada, the American PBS network and the Ottawa funding agency Telefilm Canada. The key deal maker was *Democracy*'s executive producer, Michael Lerner, the Toronto-based entertainment invi-

AN \$8-MILLION SERIES, FILMED OVER TWO YEARS IN 30 COUNTRIES

per who seems to have cornered the market on packaging Canadian productions from *The Terry Fox Story* to *Anne of Green Gables* (page 42). Selling *Damascus* took a lot of plodding, begging and cajoling," said Levine. "People like their movies better—*we were running against the stream.*"



Files crew in Libya: a spectacular scope and a riveting debate with a sphinxlike ruler

The most unusual component in the financing package is Peter-Cewis's involvement. At a time when support for Canadian documentary tradition is flagging in both the CBC and the National Film Board, his private investment offers a ray of courage at a dark hour. With revenues last year totalling \$2 billion, Peter-Cewis drew his \$2.5-million contribution from an 80-odd-shareholder board, which is to "cooperate" in his venture. The company has a long-term approach to advertising. Counting the usual number of commercials in half, it takes the spots with personal anecdotes about Canada from such prominent individuals as the CBC's Peter Gzowski and novelist W.O. Mitchell. Like Peter-Cewis's successful sponsorship of last year's Olympic torch relay for the Calgary Winter Games, his commercial backing for *Democracy* subverts the Crown-owned company's patriotic image. Said company spokesman Robert Rodick: "We certainly got a better investment than if it would've been \$2.5 million and plunked it into our agency."

Produced by a private Tanzanian company,

availing more than half a million subscribers, it's been well spent at travel stores. "At first, we were surprised," says Peter-Cewis. "We had five viewers watching on this content." It was a significant marketing choice, since all these times prices. "The producers also had to deal with a bewildering array of government bureaucracies. Financially, added Blaumrosen, they encountered some of their biggest roadblocks in Canada—"everything from trying to find a parking permit to dealing with the military."

Puzzle. The producers sat up in states in advance, but there was the inevitable nap-ups on location. When other relevant sites of the script just began going into production, "it was suddenly 'film-makers,'" and Blaumrosen, explaining that, "What began with such an extraordinarily good memory that he could have his lies after just a couple of readings. As such, the travel itself was often arduous. One of the most unpleasant moments of the odyssey for Wilson occurred in Nigeria, where temperatures rose above 40°C during a crucial meeting convened by a local king. "I found my

suitcase was trying to keep bowel-wader control," recalled Wilson, who was suffering from dysentery at the time. "The court session lasted 16 hours, and no one was allowed to leave."

Kept rigid for and wide, the filmmakers visited extremely remote locations, but the series is by no means off-the-beaten-path. The piece most obviously drawing from its global Jesus parable is South Africa, where racism was a major political reformer. Wilson made two trips to Bloemfontein to negotiate a shoot involving an interview with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. And an interview may still lie in the offing, but it could not be arranged in time for the series.

Wilson also used to converse frequently with prime minister P.W. Botha, in a breakneck interview on South Days, to appear on camera. He declined, but Wilson said that Botha was "very generous" in discussing the program's insights with him during a series of private lunches. It is ironic that it was Botha's invocation of the War Measures Act that first aroused Wilson's anxiety about democracy—an event that was studiously downplayed when interviewing segregation leader Rev. Fred Leibtag for *Service Days*, before either man was in power. Separatist racism could provoke "a backlash of forces of order against the forces of disorder," Leibtag had warned Leibtag.

Frosting. Meanwhile, the filmmakers' courtesy of Libya's Ghadhafi paid off, providing *Democracy* with its most spectacular segment—especially in light of last week's renewal of hostilities in the oil-riches of the Middle East between Libya and the United States can produce Michael Gurd, who spent three weeks researching and filming in Libya, and that during with the country's official oil-freezing committee. They claim that these were freely elected, because the people were directly in charge. "It's like going to an Alice in Wonderland world," and Gurd: "Every country has its official fiction, but in Libya, it's like going down the rabbit hole and the Mad Hatter."

Unlike so many foreign journalists who stay in their hotel for days on end while trying to land an interview with Ghadhafi, that never materialized, the Canadian team travelled around Libya documenting local evidence of democratic revolution. Visiting one isolated oasis, they filmed the July assembly known as people's congresses. And to the evident consternation of Libyan officials, Wilson was satisfied enough with the footage that he was ready to end his stay without even seeing Ghadhafi. "You can't leave without getting the leader," an official insisted, and the interview was hastily arranged for the eve of Wilson's departure. And if sphinxlike, Ghadhafi made a strong impression on the Canadians. "He's a desert visionary," said Wilson. "And he's got tremendous charisma. I found his

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PART TRAVELOGUE, PART ESSAY, THE SHOW IS A RELIEF FROM TABLOID TV

fascinating—but I didn't think he was very intelligent."

Watson's Gaithal interview—stirred in the Jan. 29 episode of *Democracy*, called "Gadhafi and Strength"—offers no startling revelations. He is in a meeting where, when Watson asks to play out Gadhafis final decree of national direct-rule democracy when Watson terms the lack of constitutional authority "dangerous," Gaithal claims, "There is no active power to exercise." When Watson says that it is "inconceivable," Gaithal replies, "to

the country's political atmosphere.

Watson berates so-called democracies in Libya, Peru, Mexico and Argentina for suppressing opposition movements. But he is clearly swayed by the tribal structures in Western democratic models that he found in a variety of countries he visited. The series ends on a note of the Pinochet English government in New Guinea and a tribal council in Botswana. And Watson tries to inject arguments defending one-party rule in Zambia as an extension of African cultural tradi-

eacy. Watson emphasizes the cruelty of the dhow system he visited, he charts the progress of a woman's party in parliamentary elections. Finally, there is a captivating account of the battle for a sexual-equity clause in Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Summing up the frustrations of the campaign, Stéphane Hébert, scientist Gerry Rogers and Watson, "It's sort of like doing dishes—they're always under dirty dishes."

Ambitious. But in some episodes, the anti-political narrative undermines itself. The Rule of Law (Feb. 12) begins with a controvered sense of Platonic justice in the Balkans, but ends with a note of the story of Muammar Gadhafi's rise and ends with the story of Muammar Gadhafi's fall in Europe. Concluding the episode, Watson says: "It's an endless task if a power prefers, it uses of words. And these are profound truths, both about him and about democracy."



Botswana tribal councils like democracy itself, the series can barely contain the rubble of ideas that it raises

only incite the masses to rule themselves."

Watson concludes in the program that Libya's self-styled democracy, despite its apparent grassroots support, verges on "pure tyranny." But General, who spent two weeks in Libya prior to Watson's arrival, said that he was easily encouraged by what he saw in the popular congresses. "What Americans and the anti-state lots of Libya don't comprehend," said General, "is that the people love Gadhafi. This whole idea of democracy is irrelevant to them. Even if it does I work the way it is supposed to, they really mean to want to get together and have these meetings." But General added that Libya's languages of alleged subversion, broaden an anti-intellectual and apathetic *Democracy*, but a sterner undercurrent

of Nigeria's system of shills and kings, however, left a less favorable impression—an interview with a colonel in intercept with grisly stock footage of an execution by firing squad.

Powerful. Although the series tends to talk like a travelogue, such aquatic amounts to an essay on a theme. The Tyranny of the Majority (Feb. 19) shows how important in both the Australian outback and Northern Ireland took cues from the American civil rights movement of the 1960s. The *Prize of Democracy* (Mar. 25) offers startling glimpses of poverty among India's underprivileged quarry workers, in India's ghettos and in Botswana's cases. And The Lar Connection (Feb. 19), one of the strongest episodes, offers dramatic stories of women's struggles. In India, the world's largest democ-

The series delivers mixed messages, especially in the case of the United States. Americans like to think that they are democratic, that they invented it." Watson tells the viewer. But leaders of citizens' groups fighting free trade in California and urban blight in Boston express desperation about failing to effect legislative change. And a Los Angeles cab driver complains that his country is run "by the money, for the money."

Still, Watson remains buoyantly optimistic. Steering throughout the series that democracy depends on grassroots participation he says: "America is a constituting experience. If the experiences sometimes last night at what they see after they have repeatedly shown a great ability to find that agage."

Despite Democracy's inconsistencies, which seem an inevitable product of the subject itself, the series is imbued with a spirit of advocacy. That is true in the light forums of current-affairs programming at the 1980s. And that spirit seems a direct result of Watson's personal style. Stéphane Hébert, reporter for *Le Droit* in Ottawa, says: "He had a great sense of humor. And he was a good host. So I think he helped create the atmosphere."

Watson's

series, *The First Preview* (Feb. 26), perhaps the most engaging of the series—which is why fitting considering that the host is a journalist. It relates the story of William Tyndale, the 16th-century Briton who was burnt at the stake for publishing an English translation of the Bible. Finally, the focus shifts to Mexico, where such masters as Alfonso delia gravestones effort to muzzle the media—murdering William Tyndale.

In that episode there is a telling anecdote as

Watson addresses the causes while Canada's parliamentary press corps surrounds a cabinet minister before him. Explaining to the audience's amazement, Watson says: "What's going on over there may well be Canada's single most important contribution to democratic freedom of information." But then the reporter simply snatches him away in a rush to get to another minister. As they stand-pipe past him, Watson does more than a best as delivering his speech. He just runs his mouth a little and gives the camera a smile that seems to say, "See what I mean?"

Entertaining. Even with all the planning and preparation, it is that sort of spontaneity that gives *Democracy* life. At worst, the series is merely educational. And at its best, elements, it is exhilarating. And at the centre of it all, Watson wages a defiant struggle against the tyranny of complacency—while creating a rare sense of insight at the prime-time desert.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

DEAL MAKER FOR CANADA'S STARS

Michael Levine is at the forefront of negotiating access to the public eye. And he has an '80s roster of clients. They include former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, TV sateveers Brian Benben, Annex of Green Giant producer Kevin Sullivan, broadcast Advertiser Clarkson, author Peter C. Newman, actor Louis Leblanc—and Patrick Watson. Carrying a broad brief through the worlds of broadcasting and publishing, Levine is Mr. Entertainment Law in Canada. The Toronto-based lawyer, who negotiated the complex international financing deal for *The Struggle for Democracy*, has become Canada's most prominent broker of independently produced TV programs. Soif Wileman Morgan, director of TV news and current affairs for the CBC's English network, "Michael gets excellent deals for getting around any obstacle in his path."

Levine, 45, is the Canadian equivalent of the high-powered legal lawyers who run Hollywood, making deals for a classmate of star writers and producers. As he explained in a rare interview—"I never get



Levine: Hollywood-style packaging

clients"—his specialty is "what the American call a packaging tense." *Democracy*'s TV-publishing joint venture, he added, "represents the wave of the future, it's multifaceted and international."

Levine works not in an office that contains more videotapes than law books, and he often conducts business as a car phone. Indeed, his fast-track style scores amply in some quarters. Soif Levine: "I'm not a well-liked person in the CBC. It's assumed—some-

body—that I have an ability to push buttons and pull strings." His influence, however, is considerable. Representing Watson in negotiations with the CBC, Levine provided an unusual concession: "Basically, what they were afraid of was that Watson's legal expertise would give Watson ended up being the CBC's best asset. So he became part of the Democracy deal. Levine's influence was also key in the scheduling of *Democracy*. He explained that the law firm in which he is a senior partner, Goodson & Goodman, represents the Toronto Blue Jays, while his sister company, Phillips, Vining, represents the Montreal Expos. *Democracy* was originally slated for last fall. "But we were convinced that both teams were going to be in the World Series."

If Watson is chosen to succeed Pierre Jalongo as CBC president, Levine's influence could expand further. Under "the right president," Levine said, he would himself consider working for the network. "The challenges in television in my opinion are not that enormous here," he declared, "but I have no desire to live in Los Angeles." By creating a little piece of Hollywood in the small world of Canadian show business, he will likely never need to.

R.D.J.

A TELEVISIONARY

PATRICK WATSON'S BRILLIANT CAREER

Twenty-five years ago, Patrick Watson helped launch a program that became the most controversial and popular weekly current affairs program in the history of CBC television. An irreverent blend of reporting, comment and satire, *This Hour Has Seven Days* rocked politicos, poked at the Pope and belittled the Queen. Every Sunday night for two seasons, as many as three million Canadians tuned in to watch Seven Days.

But, in 1986, the CBC's air-massaged management cancelled the program, triggering a storm of public protest. Watson, the show's creator and producer, was summoned to the office of H. G. (Red) Walker, the executive who was in charge of the English network. Watson, who subsequently took notes during the meeting, recalled that Walker berated him "anti-patriotic, anti-management, anti-CBC—*and* believe you to be the 'last one' of us." Times change. With his epic series *The Struggle for Democracy*, Watson has returned to enough late-night airtime. He also a strong candidate to succeed Pierre Juotton as president of the network that once housed him.

Character: One of Canada's most eminent broadcasters, the 53-year-old Watson has made a habit of breaking new ground in TV journalism. In 1964, he directed and produced the first film by a North American in *Commentary Club*. And his 1984 documentary series *Seven Days* earned the first Emmy of a Canadian outside trail. Watson has won awards for such thoughtful CBC documentaries as *The Canadian Establishment*. He has also created a cult cult for himself. The *Star* (the New York City's Emmy-winning newsmagazine show) in this decade, he helped popularize the experimental CBS Cable Network's political scientist Benjamin Barber, who collaborated with Watson on *The Struggle for Democracy*, calls him "a remarkably cultured architect" who also possesses "an almost repectful understanding of the requirements of a television audience."

Watson has an accuracy talent for communicating in camera. Soft-spoken and urbane,

he seems to confide at the audience with subtle empathy. An intellectual at home in a music room, he reads boyish chansons, reducing the viewer with a twinkle in the eye that suggests depths of seeming he has neither time nor leisure to explore. Watson considers a journalist's craft a craft with an actor's craft. Since beginning a CBC career in the early 1950s, he has treated television as a theater. Film-director

al sparring partners include former prime minister Pierre Trudeau. Although Watson's left leg was amputated after injuries from a fall in 1969, he remains notably active. With an artificial limb, he has enthusiastically taken up scuba diving, water-skiing and windsurfing.

Painter Robert Marle, one of his closest friends, says that Watson has a dapper enthusiasm to last—and nothing to succumb to like bronchitis. "It's like being in a house all day yourself where you have to move a huge pile of furniture downstairs," said Marle.

"There's a way of doing everything—and that's how Patrice thinks." Added Marle with a laugh. "Maybe he's just one of those sweet guys who just like to punch at the nose once or twice. He can be irritably eight sometimes." At the same time, Marle and others stress that Watson is less as open now. And Ted Bramley, who co-produced *The Struggle for Democracy*, "Underway," Patrice's characteristicly irreverent and irreducible comedy, is a consummate has-been. His opinion changed.¹

Grinding: Watson's most momentous search for truth has been his decade-long quest to make *The Struggle for Democracy* available from the challenge of finding the \$8-million project, once shooting was under way, he allowed an industry that would be grinding even for men half his age. During an especially intense period in 1987, he recalled, "I went from New Zealand to England to Nigeria to Romania to Zimbabwe to New Guinea, back to the United States, to Switzerland, back to the United States, back to Canada, to Japan, back to Canada, and back to Europe—all between March and June."

During a recent interview, Watson stretched out a leg in the back room of his modest Toronto home, where he lives with his second wife, Irish-born Caroline Standard, 40, a former teacher who now works with him as an associate producer. It is a modest place decorated with an impressive collection of West Coast Indian masks and totems. With an apology, he explained that a temporary artis-



Watson: an intellectual who brings big issues to the small screen

Douglas Lettersmith, a concrete writer of *Seven Days*, said that, unlike many broadcasters, "Patrick feels the potential of television is still there to be discovered like glittering gold." Recalled Roy Falstaff, another former colleague who is now a British TV executive, "He always made his audience feel he couldn't do his job properly without their participation."

Intellectual: In his life, as in his work, Watson appears to be a Renaissance man dedicated to the art of infinite possibility. When he was in his 40s, he learned to play classical piano with impressive grace. He has written two novels, *Zero to Asteroid* (1970) and *After Eve* (1975), along with four nonfiction works. He has acted in two Canadian feature films, *The Toybox* (1983) and *Countryside* in *Locating Glenn* (1985), as well as writing and performing a stage version of *The Book of Job*. His interests

broadened him, too, into a collector of fine art, antiques and rare books. He has written two novels, *Zero to Asteroid* (1970) and *After Eve* (1975), along with four nonfiction works. He has acted in two Canadian feature films, *The Toybox* (1983) and *Countryside* in *Locating Glenn* (1985), as well as writing and performing a stage version of *The Book of Job*. His interests



Watson with *Seven Days* costar Daniel Costello, LaPierre in 1960s TV spinoff

cal lunch was giving him some discomfort. His regular fake leg, with a sophisticated hydraulic knee, was being repaired. "The knee was coming apart and it was croaking like a ship at sea," he said. Watson went on to explain the dynamics of its quadrilateral socket with the enthusiasm of someone who appreciates the small wonders of human achievement.

Intellectual: In fact, it was Watson's intellectual and artistic elegance that led to the loss of his leg. In the late 1960s, he met Barbara Fuller, the visionary American architect who started the processus domus et dies in 1962. "I fell in love with the dome and became

very friendly with Bucky," said Watson, who turned down an offer to work with Fuller. Watson eventually began building his own dome in a summer retreat on Go Home Lake, south of Parry Sound, Ont. "The table slipped," he recalled, "and when I went down, my stiff leg happened to be hanging between two rings and just snapped." Characteristically, he means to bear no resentment against the dome, and still marvels at the crystal complexity of its design. The dome still stands, and his three grown children from his first marriage to Beverly, whom he discovered in 1963, use it as a sunroom vantage. "It looks," said Watson with a smile, "like a fort."

But he finished neither the thesis nor the dome. A former high-school teacher who had become the head of children's programming at CBC-TV offered him a job. Watson accepted. In 1967, he first worked at the much-heralded prospect of working at such a "newspaper medium." But after visiting the studio, "I was enchanted," he recalled. "They were doing the premiere of *Starman Street*." Before long, Watson had moved from hosting a children's show to learning how to produce current affairs programs. He met the legendary car producer Ross McLean, and together they developed *CloseUp*, the country's first current affairs show. It was 1967, the threshold of the space age; the Soviets launched the first Sputnik satellite the week *CloseUp* went on the air. "We felt we were doing something that had never been done before."

Watson at Go Home Lake, Ont., in 1960s a Renaissance man dedicated to the art of possibility



laugh, "but it's beautiful."

As a boy, Watson was fascinated with science and planned to become an aerospace engineer. Born in Hamilton, Ont., with a mother and five children, both his parents, now deceased, were teachers. But his hero was his dashing older brother, Cliff, a championship ice hockey player and a fighter pilot who was killed in an air show at the Canadian National Exhibition after surviving the dogfights of the Second World War. "To many respects I've emulated him," said Watson. The household was a highly cultured one, "full of books and talk and art," he recalled. "The dinner table was a great place to show off—we were all a bunch of showoffs."

Studio: As a boy, Watson found his first national audience when he was a role as a child actor in a CBC radio drama, *The Kentucky Kid*. As a teenager, he was more interested in mathematics and science. Then, he says, a sudden passion for Shakespeare in his final year of high school persuaded him to change course—he enrolled at the University of Toronto. He took up acting again, but settled on a career as a professor. After graduating with a master's degree, Watson began preparing a PhD thesis in linguistics at the University of Michigan—and a publisher had convinced him to write a textbook on teaching language to children.

But he finished neither the thesis nor the dome. A former high-school teacher who had become the head of children's programming at CBC-TV offered him a job. Watson accepted. In 1967, he first worked at the much-heralded prospect of working at such a "newspaper medium." But after visiting the studio, "I was enchanted," he recalled. "They were doing the premiere of *Starman Street*." Before long, Watson had moved from hosting a children's show to learning how to produce current affairs programs. He met the legendary car producer Ross McLean, and together they developed *CloseUp*, the country's first current affairs show. It was 1967, the threshold of the space age; the Soviets launched the first Sputnik satellite the week *CloseUp* went on the air. "We felt we were doing something that had never been done before."

and Watson. "And it was a very different atmosphere at the CBC—very collegial. You brought lunch to a brown paper bag and often ended up sitting on the floor, talking about the code."

That sort of creative freedom eventually led to the birth of Seven Days, the brainchild of Watson and Leiberman, a former newspaperman who had worked with him at *CBC-TV*. Seven Days quickly earned a reputation for masthead. And its controversial yet now indelible in the late '60s—the film of George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, Peter Spiegel's *Seven Days* regular Larry Bell and his music; the *Kids' Blue* kids—had started off the net after being picked up by *Shirley with a Blank*—inspired the crack of tongue. Watson's cohort, Lester Laffman, says, as camera-watching viewers helped fuel capital punishment. "The way they always showed the sheet," said Watson, "was that it was overly sad to the little ones. 'We are on your side,' but people looking back on a tend to become preoccupied with the politics and logic that there was a tremendous preoccupation with craft and perspective—with television as theater."

Giddy: With an intuitive grasp of what made guru Marshall McLuhan was preaching at the time, Watson understood that television was a nonlinear medium of sensory impressions. But Seven Days was too sensitized to the CBC management, who censored it at the height of its popularity. Now, a mellowed some of the blings. "We had become so cocky because of the ratings," he admits, "but it never occurred to us we should help management, who were trying to find all angry parliamentarians and members of the Establishment offended by our program." Instead, Watson offered himself as a replacement for his boss in 1966, lobbying several other talent managers for the job of CBC president. He says that he is glad he did not succeed. "I wasn't politically allowed or perhaps even lucky then to have done that," he admits.

Watson's relentless intelligence has occasionally taken him out of the loop. With *The Struggle for Democracy*, he art-housed an Olympic gold medalist in an otherwise innocuous and undiscerning scope, reflects the approach of an astute cultural risk-taker who does not always know where to stop. Asked to single out his greatest weakness, Watson says, "Impatience"—it was the most kind of impetuosity that got me any leg, as I considered tendency to jump into things."

After the cancellation of



Terry Molakas, Watson, Karen Neilson at *CBS Cable Functions Broadcast* premiere

Seven Days—an event that went as recognition by a parliamentary committee—Watson found no work at the CBC for several years. Turning his own company, he turned to independent production. And he hosted such programs as *Whales At Whistler* (1975-1975), a series of interviews with actors portraying historical figures, and *The Last Man* (1978) as award-winning documentary about Albert Speer. He also explored new avenues in U.S. public broadcasting. With changes in CBC management in the mid-1980s, Watson returned to the fold, hosting *The Watson Report* and the award-winning series *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. Later, with some reluctance, he agreed to leave the network's first home, show business, to become president of CBC's new *Discover*.

Opposites: But The *Journal*, the CBC's main audience comment column program (see *Seven Days*, did not take advantage of Watson's diverse qualifications. It has CBC executives assumed that he would have "a socialist bias" at *The Journal* before it was launched in 1982. But, Watson explained that the program's executive producer, Mack Stewart—*"Young what I think I would have done if I had been a Starwars"*—wasn't sure about the show's direction. "My youthful curiosity drives him around the next corner, he is still enthralled by the nonsense of discovery."

Watson now voices strong criticisms of *The Journal's* style, from ignorance of "TV

monitors and working lights" to the "glitter" of its layout. "I do not understand why *The Journal* has chosen to present itself in such a purchased fashion," he said. "It's so controlled that it leads one to think it's being caused not to be offensive. It's preoccupied with politeness—pulling back from an issue just when you want someone with the national stature of Barbara Frum to say what's really going on." Added Watson: "Barbara would be more of a star if someone named her book."

Transient: With his broadcasting experience, Impresario French and his track record for diplomacy, Watson is an obvious candidate to succeed Jeannin in the CBC's top post. According to Denis Harvey, vice-president in charge of the English network, "he is certainly one of the names being prominently mentioned." Watson admits that he would be "cautious" not to consider such an appointment. If he were to say that he would try to reinvigorate the Canadian nature of the network and bring more pleasure to its viewers, "My immediate instinct would be 'progressive,'" he said. "My secondary instinct would be to reinforce the position of the CBC as a national broadcaster, because I think it's largely lost its constituency; those who were once willing to go to the barricades for it."

Even without running the CBC, Watson bears a future of intriguing options. Last week, CBC officials systems plan to coproduce a film in April that would replace last stage exactly 25 years after its first explosion of *Clara Meerscha*; while, he is trying to negotiate a substantial *Barrie with his wife*: "I thought we would just rent a car and see where it takes us," he suggested. After his groundbreaking \$100,000-mile quest to make *Discover*, Watson's wandering soul seems undeterred. As youthful curiosity drives him around the next corner, he is still enthralled by the nonsense of discovery.

BRKIN & JOHNSON and **PAMELA YOUNG** in Toronto



Watson at 33: "We were a bunch of show-offs"

FILMS

Town without pity

Capturing the gloom of Dickens's London

LITTLE DORRIT

Directed by Christine Kaufmann

In his 1857 novel, *Little Dorrit*, Charles Dickens painted one of the dreariest visions of London in English literature. "It was a Sunday evening in London, gloomy, close and cold," Dickens wrote. "Moldily streets in a peacockish gash of mist, sweeping over the second half of the film, which is presented entirely from a point of view. Then 2 also shifts from its repetition of many events in Part I. Director Christine Kaufmann has cleverly changed her camera angles and rearranges some of the dialogue to suggest Amy's vision of reality is different from Arthur's—a play that does not entirely baffle a sense of depth vs. still. Still, Part 2 has several fine passages, including the classic scene where Amy removes the French window from prison.

In the whole, Little Dorrit looks the gaunt and dramatic sweep of both Dickens's novel and the best of the films based on it. It also has a plodding, episodic quality—even the use of passacaglia accompanying music by Verdi doesn't help the狗legging emotional merits. But the dialogue—often lifted directly from the novel—is wonderful. And as are the fully poised costumes and the spot-brightened sets, which give some of the most convincing images of 19th-century London ever seen on film. Yet, finally, in the brilliant acting that remains memorable to Little Dorrit, it stands above the movie's faults and quirky atmospheres like an isolated staircase in a foggy London night.

JOHN REEDMEYER



Goodman: giddiness with malleable hints of despair

such of the people who were condemned to look at those sets of wooden inlays depicting "city." A British film that recently opened in Canada captures the down mood of that passage to a less, tried sight. Little Dorrit is crammed with dark, candlelit interiors and gray floors haunted by generations of self-clad. Like the novel, it's also long a lot of its bones clouded into separately presented bites. But, formula, the film's cast—which includes many of Britain's finest actors—has also captured the beguiling straightforwardness and broad comedy of Dickens's characters. Their performances have made Little Dorrit a hit in England and helped it to win the Los Angeles Film Critics Association 1988 Award for best picture.

The first—and suspenseful—half of *Little Dorrit* follows the malaise of 40-year-old Arthur Clennam. When he returns to the Marshalls, the house is as bad service to his sister. The house is the epitome of the gloomy, young woman is both supercilious and strangely oblivious. Although it seems this site was intended as a sympathetic character, her haughtiness and control and sense of chronic depression make her extremely unlikeable. Her presence casts a pall over the second half of the film, which is presented entirely from a point of view. Then 2 also shifts from its repetition of many

events in Part I. Director Christine Kaufmann has cleverly changed her camera angles and rearranges some of the dialogue to suggest Amy's vision of reality is different from Arthur's—a play that does not entirely baffle a sense of depth vs. still. Still, Part 2 has several fine passages, including the classic scene where Amy removes the French window from prison.

In the whole, Little Dorrit looks the gaunt and dramatic sweep of both Dickens's novel and the best of the films based on it. It also has a plodding, episodic quality—even the use of passacaglia accompanying music by Verdi doesn't help the狗legging emotional merits. But the dialogue—often lifted directly from the novel—is wonderful. And as are the fully poised costumes and the spot-brightened sets, which give some of the most convincing images of 19th-century London ever seen on film. Yet, finally, in the brilliant acting that remains memorable to Little Dorrit, it stands above the movie's faults and quirky atmospheres like an isolated staircase in a foggy London night.

MAGAZINE'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Carry On, Anna!* (2)
- 2 *Sexual Times, Shetland* (2)
- 3 *Journey, Whistler* (2)
- 4 *The Tyre of Aphrodite, Danon* (2)
- 5 *The Belize Princess* (2)
- 6 *Say Monk, Drunken* (2)
- 7 *The Queen of the Damned, Rice* (2)
- 8 *The Innkeepers, Letton* (2)
- 9 *Ladyling, Ladyling* ... , Mitchell (2)
- 10 *Mobile Police*, Givis (2)

NONFICTION

- 1 *The Arctic Gold, Jorner* (2)
- 2 *To Love and Waste Goodness*, Wicks (4)
- 3 *The Private War, Corlett* (2)
- 4 *A Brief History of Terra, Nostrilia* (2)
- 5 *Don Haskins: A Peculiar Contribution*, Rivers (2)
- 6 *Democracy, Franklin* (2)
- 7 *Conquerors, Prichard* (2)
- 8 *The Last Lions, Winston Spencer Churchill*, Africa, 1922-1945, Moseley (2)
- 9 *Caving the State, West* (2)
- 10 *The Iron Ring, Best and Shand* (2)
- 11 *Prisoners (lost 2001)*

Compiled by Sandra McElroy



The political look of 1989

BY ALLAN ROTHERINGHAM

The most elusive from the closely cropped hair bill. The extracts on the floor form discernible shapes. The human appears before us and it is predictable. The figures and events of 1988 stand out in black and white, the new makers of the coming year.

More people in Washington will sight Riva Drayler than Vice-Premier Doug Quaile. Premier Gary Flora will get down on his knees every night to give thanks to Premier Robert Bourassa, who has saved his political career and his job.

John Turner, after surgery to correct his persistent peacock nerve problem, will announce later in the year—before his party's Oct. 28 convention in Calgary—that he does not plan to lead the Liberals in another election. He will ask the party to propose a leadership committee for 1990. He will then leave the Vancouver home of Frank, Maggie, Willis & Murphy as a senior partner since the loss of the first. Frank Murphy, convinced him to take the lesser gamble of running in Vancouver Quadra as an attempt to shear Western Canada but the Liberals still carried end—so let's do that. Murphy owes his job.

The Stanley Cup final will be between the Montreal Canadiens and the Calgary Flames. Calgary will win.

The person occupying a takeover bid of the Southern engine, whose stock is currently soaring and fascinating Bay Street, will prove to be Conrad Black. Conrad thinks about Southern 24 hours a day. In fact, he thinks about Southern more than he thinks about the French Revolution.

Brian Mulroney will get a decent haircut.

Ronald Reagan will go back on the numbered-pavilion circuit, commanding up to \$100,000 apiece, thereby fulfilling his congressional wish to overshadow George Bush whenever convenient.

The two most-watched performers in the House of Commons will be Dave Cawelti, for his entertainment, and Paul Martin, so as he has the right stuff to challenge Jean Chretien for Turner's crew. Watch for dark blues, Errol Tubs.



BY

ALLAN

ROTHERINGHAM

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